THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

FROM HARRISBURG.

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MESSAGE.

HARRISBURG, August 9.—The following is Governor Curtin's message, delivered to-day:—

I have called you together in advance of your adjourned session, for the purpose of taking some action for the defense of the State.

From the commencement of the present Rebellion, Pennsylvania has done her whole duty by the Government. Lying, as her southern counties, do in the immediate vicinity of the border, and thus exposed to sudden invasion, a selfish policy would have led her to retain a sufficient part of her military force for our defense.

In so doing she would have failed in her duty to the whole country. Not only would her men have been withheld from the field of general operations, but the loans and taxation which would have become necessary, would have, to a large extent, diminished the ability of her people to comply with the pecuniary demands of the United States. She would also have necessarily interfered with and hampered all the military action of the Government, and made herself, to some extent, responsible for any failures and shortcomings that might have occurred. In pursuance of the policy thus deliberately adopted, this State has steadily devoted her men to the general service.

From the beginning she has always been among the first to respond to the calls of the United States, as is shown by her history from the three months' men and the Reserve Corps to the present moment. Thus faithfully fulfilling all her own obligations, she has a right to be defended by the national force as part of a common country. Any other view would be absurd and unjust. She of course cannot complain when she suffers by the necessary contingencies of war.

The reflections that have in too many quarters been made upon the people of our southern counties are most unfounded; they were invaded in 1862, when a Union army, much superior to any force of the Rebels, and on which they had, of course, a right to rely, was lying in their immediate vicinity and north of the Potomac; they were again invaded in 1863, after the defeat of the Union forces under Milroy, at Winchester; and they have again suffered in 1864, after the defeat of the Union forces under Crook and Averill.

How could an agricultural people, in an open country, be expected to rise suddenly, and beat back hostile forces which had defeated organized veteran armies of the Government? It is, of course, expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders; and the facts hereafter stated will show, I think, that the people of these counties have not failed in this duty. If Pennsylvania, by reason of her geographical position, has required to be defended by the national forces, it has only been against the common enemy; it has never been necessary to weaken the army in the field, by sending heavy detachments of veterans to save her cities from being devastated by small bands of ruffians, composed of their own inhabitants, nor have her people been disposed to sneer at the great masses of law-abiding citizens in any other State who have required such protection.

Yet when a brutal enemy, pursuing a defeated body of Union forces, crosses our border and burns a defenseless town, the horrid barbarity, instead of firing the hearts of all the people of our common country, is actually in some quarters made the occasion of mocks and jibes at the unfortunate sufferers, thousands of whom have been rendered homeless; and these heartless scoffs proceed from the very men who, when the State authorities, foreseeing the danger, were taking precautionary measures, ridiculed the idea of there being any danger, sneered at the exertions made for the purpose of meeting it, and succeeded to some extent, in thwarting their efforts to raise forces.

These men are themselves morally responsible for the calamity over which they now chuckle and rub their hands. It might have been hoped—nay, we had a right to expect—that the people of the loyal States, engaged in a common effort to preserve their Government and all that is dear to freemen, would have forgotten, at least for the time, their wretched local jealousies, and sympathized with all their loyal fellow-citizens wherever resident within the border of our common country. It should be remembered that the original source of the present Rebellion was such jealousies, encouraged for wicked purposes by unscrupulous politicians.

The men who, for any purpose, now continue to encourage them, ought to be held as public enemies—enemies of our Union, our peace—and should be treated as such. Common feelings, common sympathies, are the necessary foundation of common free Government.

I am proud to say that the people of Pennsylvania feel every blow at any of her sister States as an assault upon themselves, and give to them all that hearty good-will, the expression of which is sometimes more important, under the infliction of calamity, than mere material aid.

It is unnecessary to refer to the approach of the Rebel army up the Shenandoah valley, on the 3d day of July last, to the defeat of General Wallace on the Monocacy, their approach to and threatening of the Capital, or their destruction of property and pillage of the counties of Maryland lying on our borders. These events have passed into history, and the responsibilities will be settled by the judgment of the people.

At that time a call was made upon Pennsylvania for volunteers, to be mustered into the service of the United States, and to serve for one hundred days, in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and at Washington and its vicinity.

Notwithstanding the embarrassments which complicated the orders for their organization and muster, six regiments were enlisted and organized, and a battalion of six companies. The regiments were withdrawn from the State, the last leaving the 29th day of July.

I desired that at least part of this force should be confined in this service to the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and made such an application to the War Department. As this proposition did not meet its appropation, it was rejected, and the general order changed to include the States named and Washington and its vicinity. No part of the Rebel army at that time had come within the State. The people of the border counties were warned, and removed their stock, and at Chambersburg and York were organized and armed for their own protection.

I was not officially informed of the movements of the Federal armies, and of course, not of the strategy of their commanders; but it was stated in the newspapers that the Rebel army was closely pursued after it had crossed the Potomac, and was retiring up the valley of the Shenandoah.

Repeated successes of our troops were also announced, and the people of the State had just cause to believe that quite sufficient Federal force had been thrown forward for its protection upon the line of the Potomac.

On Friday, the 29th of July, the Rebel brigades of Johnson and McCausland, consisting of from twenty-five hundred to three thousand mounted men, with six guns, crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring. They commenced crossing at 10 o'clock A. M., and marched directly into Mercersburg.

There were but forty-five men picketed in that direction, under the command of Lieutenant McLean, United States Army, and as the enemy succeeded in cutting the telegraph communication, which from that point had to pass west by way of Bedford, no information could be sent to General Couch, who was then at Chambersburg.

The head of this column reached Chambersburg at 5 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, the 30th ult.

The Rebel brigades of Vaughn and Jackson, numbering about three thousand men, crossed the Potomac at about the same time, at or near Williamsport.

Part of the command advanced on Hagerstown; the main body moved on the road leading from Williamsport to Greencastle; another Rebel column of infantry and artillery crossed the Potomac simultaneously at Shepardstown, and moved towards Leitersburg.

General Averill, who commanded a force reduced to about twenty-six hundred men, was at Hagerstown, and being threatened in front by Vaughn and Jackson, on his right by McCausland and Johnson, who also threatened his rear, and on his left by the column which crossed at Shepardstown, he therefore fell back upon Greencastle.

General Averill, it is understood, was under the orders of General Hunter, but was kept as fully advised by General Couch, as was possible, of the enemy's movements on his right and to his rear. General Couch was in Chambersburg, where his entire force consisted of sixty infantry, forty-five cavalry, and a section of a battery of artillery; in all less than one hundred and fifty men.

The six companies of men enlisted for one hundred days remaining in the State, and two companies of cavalry, had, under orders from Washington, as I am unofficially advised, joined Averill. The town of Chambersburg was held until daylight by the small force under General Couch, during which the Government stores and train were saved.

Two batteries were then planted by the enemy, commanding the town, and it was invested by the whole command of Johnson and McCausland. At 7 A. M. six companies of dismounted men, commanded by Sweeny, entered the town, followed by mounted men under Gilmor.

The main force was in line of battle, and a demand was made for one hundred thousand dollars in gold, or five hundred thousand dollars in Government funds, as ransom, and a number of citizens were arrested and held as hostages for its payment.

The offer of money was made by the citizens of the town; and even if they had any intention of paying a ransom, no time was allowed, as the Rebels commenced immediately to burn and pillage the town, disregarding the appeals of women and children, the aged and infirm; and even the bodies of the dead were not protected from their brutality.

It would have been vain for all the citizens of the town, if armed, to have attempted, in connection with General Couch's small command, to defend it. General Couch withdrew his command, and did not himself leave until the enemy were actually in the town.

General Averill's command being within nine miles of Chambersburg, it was hoped he would arrive in time to save the town, and efforts were made during the night to communicate with him.

In the meantime the small force of General Couch held the enemy at bay. General Averill marched on Chambersburg, but did not arrive until after the town was burned and the enemy had retired. He pursued and overtook them at McConnellsburg, in Fulton county, in time to save that place from pillage and destruction. He promptly engaged and defeated them, driving them to Hancock and across the Potomac.

I commend the homeless and ruined people of Chambersburg to the liberal benevolence of the Legislature, and suggest that a sufficient appropriation be made for their relief. Similar charity has been heretofore exercised, in the case of an accidental and destructive fire at Pittsburg, and I cannot doubt the disposition of the Legislature on the present occasion.

On the 5th day of the month a large Rebel army was in Maryland, and at various points on the Potomac as far west as New Creek; and as there was no adequate force within the State, I deemed it my duty on that day to call for thirty thousand volunteer militia for domestic protection.

They will be armed, transported, and supplied by the United States, but as no provision is made for their payment, it will be necessary, should you approve my action, to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Feeling it to be the duty of the General Government to afford full protection to the people of Pennsylvania and Maryland by the defense of the line of the Potomac, I united with Governor Bradford in the following letter to the President, dated July 21, 1864:—

STATE OF MARYLAND, Executive Department, Annapolis, July 21, 1864. His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States —SIR:—"The repeated raids across the Potomac river made by portions of the Rebel army, and the extent of the damage they have succeeded so frequently in inflicting, have most injuriously affected the people of Maryland and Pennsylvania, in the neighborhood of that river, and many of them, it is believed, as the only security against such losses in the future, are seriously considering the propriety of abandoning their present homes, and seeking safety at the North.

It seems to us that not merely in the sectional aspect of the case, but in its national relation, the security of the border line between the loyal and rebellious States is an object justifying and requiring a disposition of a portion of the national force with an especial view to its defense.

The Potomac river can only be crossed in its ordinary state of water at some five or six fords, and we propose to enlist from our respects, States a volunteer force that shall be sufficient, with the aid of the fortifications which the force itself can speedily construct, to effectually guard them all. We ask of the Government that the recruits so raised shall be credited to the quotas of our several State and the call last made, to be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

We are aware that, as a general rule, well-founded objections exist to the enlistment of a force to be exclusively used for home or local defense, but we regard such a service as we now suggest as an exceptional case, and the complete protection of this part of our frontier as of admitted national importance.

For after the outbreak of the Rebellion, the importance of a special defense of the region bordering on the Upper Potomac was recognized by the Government, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was authorized by it to raise three regiments, with a view to the protection of the counties on either side of that river.

Regiments were raised, but the subsequent exigencies of the service required their employment elsewhere, and they therefore afford, at present, no particular security to that region beyond other troops in the service.

The necessity, as we think, for some such peculiar provision has now become so obvious, that we would with great respect, but most earnestly, urge upon your Excellency the expediency of acceding to the suggestions we have made, and we will immediately set about raising the forces required, and we have no doubt they will be promptly procured.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

(Signed) A. W. BRADFORD, and
A. G. CURTIN.

The following letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, dated August 1, 1864, is the only reply received by me, up to this time.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., August 1, 1864.—His Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania.—SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defense, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac.

In reply I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection please see the Act of Congress, approved February 16, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

I have the honor to remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Mem.—Similar letter sent to his Excellency the Governor of Maryland, this date.

The reason given for the refusal to act on this proposition can be made consistent with the enlistment of men for one hundred days, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and at Washington and vicinity.

The following communication, dated 22d July, 1864, was made by Major-General Couch to the Secretary of War:—

[COPY.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF SUSQUEHANNA, AT HARRISBURG, July 22.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War—SIR:—During the recent raid into Maryland, the citizens of Chambersburg turned out with a determination to stand by the few soldiers present and hold the town against any cavalry force that might assault it. Five hundred citizens of York, irrespective of party, volunteered and were armed, and went down the Northern Central Railroad and repaired the bridges.

In order to show you that the border citizens are beginning to realize that by united action they have the strength to protect themselves against an ordinary raiding party, enclosed I invite your attention to a letter addressed to the Governor, together with the indorsement, upon the subject of forming a special corps from the six border counties most exposed.

If ten thousand men can thus be organized, its existence would be a protection and give confidence. I am informed that the general sentiment of the people in question is in favor of something being done at once, and as a military measure I think it will be of essential service to the General Government, and recommend that the War Department encourage the movement by authorizing the loan or issue of uniforms, provided the law in question is enacted.

It is believed that the new militia law of this State will practically prove of no value, excepting that an enrolment will probably be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) D. N. COUCH,
Major-General Commanding Department.

Headquarters Department of Susquehanna, Harrisburg, August 4. A true copy; respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin. Signed, John S. Schultze, A. A. General.

On the same day approved in writing of the proposition, and expressed my opinion that the Legislature would pass an act in accordance with it at its adjourned session, on the 23d of August.

I am furnished with an official copy of the following reply, dated August 1, 1864, to the proposition of General Couch:—

(COPY.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1864.—Major-General D. M. Couch, Commanding, &c., Harrisburg, Pa.—General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, relative to the United States providing uniforms for a special corps of militia from certain border counties of Pennsylvania.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the subject has been carefully considered by the Secretary of War, who cannot sanction the issue of the clothing in question.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. M. VINCENT, A. A. Gen.

Headquarters Department of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg, August 6, 1864.—A true copy. Respectfully furnished for the information of his Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin. Signed, John S. Schultze, A. A. General.

In each of the three years, 1862, 1863, and 1864, it has been found necessary to call out the State militia for the defense of the State, and this has been done with the assent and assistance of the General Government.

From the want of organization we have been obliged more exclusively on volunteer military, and with few exceptions to organize anew for each occasions.

This has caused confusion and a loss of valuable time, and has resulted in sending to the field bodies of men in a great measure undisciplined.

The Militia bill passed at the last session is, I think, for ordinary times, the best militia law we have ever had, but under the existing extraordinary circumstances it seems to require modification.

I suggest that the Assessor be directed to make an immediate enrollment, classifying the militia as may be thought best.

That the officer be appointed by the Governor, on the recommendation, aproved by him, of a Board of Examination, composed of three Major-Generals for each Division, of whom the Major-General of the Division shall be on the other two, to be designated by the Governor, from adjoining division, or in such other modes as the Legislature may think fit; that in all cases the officers shall be selected by preference from officers and men who have been in service, and shall have been honorably discharged by the United States, and that effectual provision be made for drafting the militia when required.

The recommendation in regard to appointments is made to avoid the angry dissention, and too often political jealousy, which divide military organizations by the election of officers, and to secure the services of the most deserving and competent men. The election of officers in the volunteer forces in the field has been found to be injurious to the service, while promotions by seniority and appointments of meritorious privates have produced bravery, and stimulated to faithfulness. In the enlistment of new organizations, the plan adopted of granting authority to officers to recruit companies has been found to be the best policy.

I also recommend that the Governor be authorized to form, either by the acceptance of volunteers or by draft, in such parts of the State as he may deem expedient, a special corps of militia, to consist in due proportions of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to be kept up to the full number of fifteen regiments, to be styled Minute Men, who shall be sworn and mustered into the service of the State for three years; who shall assemble for drill at such times and places as he may direct, who shall be clothed, armed, and equipped by the State, and paid when assembled for drill or called into service; and who shall at all times be liable to be called into immediate service for the defense of the State, independently of the remainder of the term enlisted for.

As this force would be subject to sudden calls, the larger part of it should be organized in the counties adjoining our exposed border, and as the people of those counties have more personal interest in their protection, the recommendation is made to authorize the Governor to designate the parts of the State in which it shall be raised, and save the time and expense of transporting troops from remote parts of the State, and the subsistence and pay in going to and from the border. A body of men so organized will, it is believed, be effective to prevent raids and incursions.

The expenses of clothing, arming, and equipping such a force cannot be correctly ascertained, but the Quartermaster General has been directed to approximate estimates for your information, which will be independent of pay and of subsistence.

The State should provide at least six four gun batteries of field artillery, with all the modern improvements. The suggestion has been frequently made by more reflecting persons that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defense.

Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expenses of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State.

To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments (and any smaller force would be inadequate) would involve an annual expenditure of more than fifteen millions of dollars.

The plan which I have above proposed would, I think, give the State efficient protection, and if the Legislature should think fit to adopt it the expense can be readily provided for by loan or otherwise.

Having an organized force under the control of the authorities of the State, and mustered into service for domestic protection, we would not, as heretofore, lose time in arranging for transportation and supplies with the National Government when it becomes necessary to call it into the field.

When thoroughly organized, it should be in all its appointments an army which could be increased from our enrolment of classified citizens.

The plan which I have above suggested is the result of the reflection and experience which I have had during the last three years, and I have felt it to be my duty to submit it for your consideration, for the purpose of providing for the effectual defense of the State.

If the Legislature should prefer the adoption of any other plan, more efficient and economical than that which I have herein proposed, it will give me pleasure to co-operate heartily in carrying it into effect.

In accordance with the act of March 4, 1861, I have appointed for the Eastern armies, Colonel F. Jordan as Agent at Washington, and Lieutenant-Colonel James Gilliam as Assistant Agent at that place; and also for the Southwestern armies, Lieutenant-Colonel James Chamberlain as Agent at Nashville.

These agents are now actively engaged in the performance of their duties, and it is desirable that our people should be aware that a part of them consist in the gratuitous collection of all claims by Pennsylvania Volunteers, or their legal representatives, on the State and National Governments.

Volunteers having claims on either of these Governments can have them collected through these agents without expense, and thus be secured from the extortions to which it is feared they have sometimes heretofore been subjected.

Having received information from the agents of the State that our sick and wounded were suffering greatly from the want of comforts and even necessaries, I have been recently compelled to call on the people to contribute supplies mainly in kind, for their relief; and it gives me pleasure to say that this appeal has been cheerfully responded to, as have been all my former appeals to the same end.

It seems impossible to exhaust the liberality of our generous people, when the well-being of our brave volunteers is in question.

In my special message of 30th of April I stated the circumstances attending the advance, by banks and other corporations, of funds for the payment of the militia called out in 1863.

In consequence, the Legislature passed the act of May 4, 1864, authorizing a loan for the purpose of refunding, with interest, the amount thus advanced, in case Congress should fail to make the necessary appropriation at its then current session.

I regret to say that Congress adjourned without making such appropriation. The balance in the Treasury being found sufficient to reimburse the funds so advanced without unduly diminishing the Sinking Fund, I have deemed it advisable not to advertise for proposals for the loans, and I recommend the passage of an act directing the payment to be made out of the money in the Treasury.

As the omission of Congress to act on this subject involved an unprecedented disregard of the good faith of the national authorities, I recommend that the Legislature take measures for procuring an appropriation at the next session of Congress.

The revenue bill passed at the last session has been found to be defective in several points, and I recommend a careful and immediate revision of it.

The Bounty bill passed at the last session is found to be defective and unjust in many of its provisions, and from the manner in which it is administered in some parts of the State, oppressive on the people.

I therefore recommend a careful revision of it, as the present session has been called for the consideration of matters of vital public importance.

I commend them to your earnest and exclusive attention. A. G. CURTIN.

FOURTH EDITION.

FROM HARRISBURG.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH.

THE MESSAGE AND ITS RECOMMENDATIONS.

ITS RECEPTION AND ITS INTENDED EFFECT.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, August 9.—The message of the Governor is now being read to the Legislature. It is a paper that may well be commended to the earnest consideration of the people of the State, as containing matter of the highest possible importance.

We cannot speak too highly of the spirited manner in which the Governor resents the misstatements and insults which have been persistently heaped upon the people of Pennsylvania from certain quarters and the elevated tone he assumes in speaking of the State, and her sacrifices and fidelity. He gives us a truthful history of the recent raid, and of the barbarities inflicted upon the people of Chambersburg, and clearly demonstrates that the people of that town were powerless for their defense, and that the responsibility does not rest upon them or the State. The Governor shows the necessity of more efficient protection to the border, and the continued efforts made by the State authorities to procure it.

The Governor then proposes a plan for the defense of the State which, if adopted by the Legislature, I think will be entirely within our pecuniary means, and will produce military organizations sufficient in number to give us at all times ample domestic protection against raids and invasions. We sincerely trust that the plan proposed may be speedily adopted, and that a bill may be passed at once to carry out the plan suggested.

There are other valuable suggestions in the paper, but I have only time to notice the closing sentence of the Message, in which the Governor declares that the object in calling the Legislature was for the adoption of public measures, and that such only should engage the exclusive attention of the Legislature during the session.

I understand this to mean, what certainly the people expect, that no private legislation will engage the attention of the Legislature, and that this session will be made profitable in the adoption of such measures as the exigencies demand.

THE VICTORIES OF FARRAGUT AND AVERILL.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—The atmosphere is too sultry here to-day to admit of much excitement, but the success of Farragut at Mobile and of Averill in the valley have produced an improved tone of public feeling.

Later advices more than confirm the first reports of Averill's success. His loss was very slight, and he captured about six hundred prisoners, and all of the enemy's artillery. Among the prisoners is General Bradley Johnson, of Maryland. There is nothing of importance this morning from Grant's army, or from Atlanta.

Additional Details.

The number of guns captured by Averill in the fight at Moorefield, on Sunday last, was four; all that the Rebels had there. He captured four hundred and twenty prisoners before the pursuit commenced, and after that picked them up momentarily, to a number not yet definitely ascertained. When the Rebel General Bradley Johnson was captured he bore no insignia of his rank, and it was not known that he was in our hands until after he had escaped. This is the second time he has got off lately, when in our hands.

Navigation of the River Thames.

WASHINGTON, August 9.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty recently communicated to Minister Adams, at London, a notice that no vessel whatever is allowed to come up the river Thames above Gravesend, with powder, shells, or combustible stores on board, without special permission from the Admiralty. Applications are to be made by foreign vessels to the respective consuls, as to the arrangement for loading and safe custody of the powder, &c.

Reports of a Rebel Raid on Buffalo, New York, by Secessionists in Canada.

NEW YORK, August 9.—Rumors are rife of a Rebel raid on the city of Buffalo by secessionists and sympathizers from Canada.

The details are not known, but it is understood that the Government has been informed of it. The military of this city have been held in readiness for any outbreak.

The Accident on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad—No Persons Seriously Injured.

BALTIMORE, August 9.—The latest report from Annapolis Junction states that none of the passengers were injured by the accident yesterday, beyond a few slight bruises and abrasions. All proceeded to their destination.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, August 9.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 M., and was called to order by Speaker John P. Penney.

The Governor's proclamation, ordering the meeting of the Legislature, was read.

The Governor's message was presented by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and read.

Mr. Lowry moved to print five thousand copies in English and three thousand in German

As ceded to.

The military portion of the message was referred to the Military Committee; other portions were also referred. Adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at 12 M. by Speaker Henry C. Johnson.

The Proclamation ordering the meeting of the Legislature was read, Committees were appointed to wait upon the Governor and the Senate and inform them that the House was organized.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth presented the message of Governor Curtin.

Mr. Watson moved to refer the message to a Joint Committee of Three, to report by bill or otherwise. Agreed to.

Mr. Sharpe moved to refer so much of the message as relates to the Chambersburg sufferers to a special committee. Agreed to.

Other portions of the message were appropriately referred.

Ten thousand copies of the message were ordered to be printed in English, and 3000 in German.

Mr. Miller introduced an act to incorporate the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and 58 passengers to Henry Winsor. Passed in the Bay ship St. Peter, for Pensacola; barque Dresden, for New Orleans; and three brigs bound out; also, barque Ann Elizabeth, from Pensacola, and brig Nigretia, bound up. Ship Wyoming, Burton, from Liverpool June 29, with mdse and 6 cabin and 259 second cabin and steerage passengers to Cope Bros. July 17, John Furlong, seaman, 34 years of age, a native of St. John's, N. F., fell from the foremast crosstrees on deck, and died on the 19th from the effects of the fall; July 14, lat. 43 17, lon. 47 47, saw the ship Frances P. Gage, bound E.; same time, saw a New York and Philadelphia steamer, bound E.; 23d, lat. 40 35, lon. 69, saw ship Dalhousie, bound E. The Wyoming arrived off the Capes on Friday last. Cabin Passengers—Mr. John R. Brown, Misses Agnes and Jenny Brown.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Union, Heard, Pernambuco, Lewis & Damon.
Barque M. Bentley, Clarke, Port Royal, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig E. M. Strong, Strong, Thomaston, G. Stockham.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, Boston, Wannemacher & Mayfield.
Schr Ivy, Henderson, Alexandria, Tyler & Co.
Schr C. Heft, Shoe, do. do.
Schr M. A. Magee, Ayres, Newbern, do.

MORE INDIAN OUTRAGES.

FORT KEARNEY, August 7.—Four hundred Indians attacked a train of nine wagons a mile east of Plumb creek, this morning. They killed all the men with the train, burned the wagons, and drove off the stock. Two women and four children are supposed to have been taken prisoners.

The Indians afterwards attacked another train three times near the same place, but were driven off. They also burned twenty-seven wagons at Point Ranche, and drove off the stock. At dusk this evening a body of Indians attacked Boyd's Ranche, nine miles from here, on Wood river. There seems to have been a concerted plan of the Indians to make a dash on places around about here at the same time.

Colonel Sumner, with 80 mounted men, started for the place where the train was burned, and Major O'Brien started from Co to co-operate with a company of troops to co-operate with him.

About noon another band drove off some stock from Dayton, and were chased by a small number of troops to a bluff, where the Indians were found in force.

After a short skirmish our men were compelled to retreat.

Passengers by the stage coming east to-day counted eight dead bodies, and others are supposed to be hidden in the grass.

Fire in Connecticut.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 9.—Evans, Seagrave & Co.'s mill, No. 1, at Waterford, was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The mill was running on army woolens, had twenty-three sets of machinery, and employed 450 operatives. The loss is over $400,000. Insurance on buildings and machinery, $166,200, and on the stock $15,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—SIX A. M., 76. NOON, 92. One P. M., 92½. Wind, W.

BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES.

THE REGIMENT WILL NOT REACH PHILADELPHIA UNTIL THURSDAY.

Chief Engineer Lyle, of the Fire Department, received the following telegram at half-past one o'clock to-day, from William Dickson, Chief of the Fire Department at Washington:—"Colonel Baxter has not yet received marching orders; he does not expect to reach your city until Thursday. I will telegraph you when he receives orders to leave."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

The various nominating conventions of the Democratic party met this morning, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the ensuing election. The candidates to be selected are Sheriff, Register of Wills, Clerk of Orphans' Court, Receiver of Taxes, City Commissioner, four Congressmen, one State Senator, eighteen Representatives, and in the Wards, Councilmen, School Directors, and the different Ward tickets.

CITY CONVENTION.

The City Convention met this morning at the National Guards' Hall, in Race street.

A temporary organization was effected by selecting William Curtis as Chairman. Messrs. William Remick and Isaac J. Lawless were elected temporary Secretaries.

The credentials of the various delegates were received; and, on motion, a recess was taken until 12 o'clock, in order to give time to make out the credentials.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic County Convention assembled this morning at Washington Hall, Eighth and Spring Garden streets, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Clerk of Orphans' Court, Register of Wills, and Sheriff. Mr. John Hamilton, Jr., of the Tenth Ward was elected temporary Chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. Wm. Meeser, of the Fifth Ward, and Wm. Dixon Martin, of the Second Ward, were elected Secretaries. John Collins, of the Second Ward, and John D. Keating, of the Seventh Ward, were elected Doorkeepers. The first business in order was the presentation of credentials of Delegates from the different Wards, which occupied the greater part of the morning session. There were but two contested seats; one in the Fifth Precinct of the Second Ward, and one in the Third Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward. The Convention then took a recess to allow the Secretaries time to prepare an alphabetical list of Delegates.

BAXTER'S FIRE ZOUAVES.—It is thought that at least forty fire companies will participate in the reception of the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. These companies will parade with their apparatus, and the members will be fully equipped. The demonstration promises to equal the famous triennial parades of the firemen. All the companies in the Department would have turned out, but for the fact that those who will not be in the line have decided upon a change in the style of equipment, and these equipments cannot be finished in time for the parade.

It will not be known until this evening whether the regiment can reach the city by noon to-morrow, as announced. Some days since, Colonel Baxter informed the Committee that the regiment would be home between the 10th and the 15th, and he thought the 10th would be the day. But the military situation at Washington at this time may require a delay of a few days; but due notice will be given of the arrival. If the regiment does reach here to morrow, the arrangement is that it shall leave Washington this evening, in order to insure its arrival at the hour designated. Its departure from Washington will be communicated at once to the Committee in this city. In reference to the route, it may be well to state that, as there is an obstruction at Twelfth and Market streets, in the form of a culvert, the Chief Marshal has been authorized to change the route at Twelfth and Arch to Thirteenth street, if he finds it impossible to adhere to the original route.

FIRES.—This morning, about 4 o'clock, an unoccupied house on Greenwich street, above Front, was slightly damaged by fire. The same house was on fire on Sunday last, and again about two months since. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

About 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at a frame stable on Percy street, above Girard avenue. The damage was slight.

About quarter past 8 o'clock this morning, the cooper shop of Christian Gutch, in Moore street, above Carroll, Nineteenth Ward, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at about $2,000, upon which there is an insurance of $1,300. A stable adjoining the shop was also slightly damaged.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—About 9 o'clock last night two colored men got into an altercation in a house in Maria street above Fourth. One of them, named Parker Burnell, the occupant of the house, ordered the other, James Hall, to leave. The latter had gained the front pavement, when Burnell assaulted him and struck him a violent blow on the head. Hall was very severely injured and was taken to the Hospital. Burnell was committed for a further hearing by Alderman Toland. Jealousy about a woman is said to have been the cause of the difficulty.

THE ALMSHOUSE.—The population of the Almshouse on Saturday last was reported as 2260—a decrease of 22 from the same period last year. Admitted during the past two weeks, 91; births, 4; deaths, 16; discharged, 39; eloped, 31; furnished lodgings, 42; furnished meals, 100. Total males, 992; females, 1268.

The total number receiving outdoor relief is—Americans, 347; foreigners, 366; children, 754—total, 1467. Number sent to the Almshouse, 255; refused admission, 267. The total expenditures were $604·56.

DISHONEST GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.—A recent examination at the Schuylkill Arsenal has brought to light great frauds in the leather department, and one of the inspectors has been arrested on the charge of defrauding the Government. As the case was not ready to be heard, the hearing has been postponed until Thursday. A similar charge was preferred against the accused about a year ago.

A NOVEL RACE.—A foot-race between three of the most corpulent individuals that can be found, is announced to come off shortly somewhere in the vicinity of Fairmount Park. The distance selected is one hundred yards, up and down hill.

TRADE SALE OF BOOKS.—The sixty-third Philadelphia Trade Sale of Books will commence on the 27th of next month.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT THE ALMSHOUSE.—A communication from the Board of Building Inspectors states that, in accordance with the request of the Board of Guardians, they had examined into the safety of the Almshouse buildings, and found that they had originally been built in a very substantial manner; but a few years ago, in erecting heaters, portions of the foundation walls and arches supporting the chimneys were removed, and it is greatly to their surprise that the late accident had not happened at the time the openings were made. They recommend that the openings be all solidly walled up to the full width of the chimneys. Similar openings had been made in the Medical Department, but in a much more workmanlike manner. They were not so wide, and there were strong piers supporting the chimneys. They also found the joists under the kitchen, in the Medical Department, very much decayed; also, the floors and joists of the bath-rooms in the Insane Department, to which immediate attention is called, as they are thought to be in a very dangerous condition. The damage done will at once be repaired, and in rebuilding the portion of the Insane Department where the accident occurred, there will be placed an iron girder of proper size to rest upon the central pier of masonwork, as an additional support to the piers, and in lieu of the stone arches heretofore built from said pier to the outside walls.

BASE BALL TOURNAMENT.—The celebrated Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, arrived in Philadelphia on Sunday night and yesterday morning, accompanied by a large party of ball players from other clubs and cities, to contend against our clubs. They are the guests of the Olympic Club, and are lodged at the American Hotel.

All the matches will be played on the ground of the Olympic and Athletic Clubs, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, commencing at half-past two yesterday afternoon, the Atlantic Club beating the Camden Club, and to-day the match will be, Atlantic vs. Keystone; on Wednesday, Atlantic vs. Olympic; Thursday, Atlantic vs. Athletic.

The following is the score of yesterday's match:—

CAMDEN CLUB.	Runs.	ATLANTIC CLUB.	Runs.
T. C. Knight, p	0	Pearce, c	7
Mulliner, 2b	2	Start, 1b	6
Fisher, 1b	2	Smith, 3b	7
Fiser, c	1	P. O'Brien, lf	7
F. L. Knight, cf	1	Gairm, s	9
G. H. Knight, 3b	1	Crane, 2b	9
Merry, rf	0	Chapman, rf	4
Evans, l	0	Pratt, p	5
Cowan, s	1	S. Smith, lf	6
Total	10	Total	64

Umpire, Mr. KLEINPELTER, Athletic Club; Scorers, Dr. Malin, Camden Club; Mr. Mowem, Atlantic Club.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "JOCCASIN."—This vessel arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning, from Fort Delaware, having sailed from that place in the morning at five o'clock. There are about thirteen hundred Rebel prisoners confined there at the present time. She will return to her station to-day. The following is a list of her officers:—E. J. FARRAGUT, Acting Ensign, commanding; —— STARR, Acting Second Assistant Engineer; JOS. FULLER, Acting Master's Mate and Executive Officer; JOHN JOHNSON, Acting Master's Mate, and —— WILSON, Acting Third Assistant Engineer.

DEATHS IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.—The names of the following persons were reported yesterday at the office of the Medical Director in this city, as belonging to soldiers who had died in the hospitals allowed to:—

Filbert Street Hospital.—Michael Carl, 24th New York Cavalry; Randolph Ratcliff, 1st New York Cavalry.

York Hospital.—Wm. Krepe, Co. B, 2d Michigan Cavalry.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL REPORTS.—The following reports were received yesterday morning from the Government Hospitals in this District:—The number admitted during the week was 1875; returned to duty, 517; deserted, 73; died, 49; remaining, 15,779.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—The sales of beef cattle this week amounted to 2500 head; hogs, 1200; sheep, 8000.... The entire receipts into the City Treasury last week amounted to $28,594 68.... The Treasurer of the late Sanitary Fair has thus far acknowledged receipts to the amount of $977 000.... William Smith, aged 23, belonging to the sloop *Isaac Bauman*, was accidentally drowned on Sunday night, at Pier No. 1 Port Richmond Coal Wharves.... The frigate *New Ironsides* was yesterday taken off the sectional dock at the Navy Yard, and hauled under the shears to receive her armament.... The crew of the sloop-of-war *Wyoming* was paid off yesterday. As the vessel had been on a long cruise, most of the men had a large amount coming to them.... The Commission having charge of the City Fund for the benefit of families of volunteers, paid out during the past two weeks the sum of $23,511 08

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Tuesday, August 9. }

The Money Market continues dull, and the rates remain about the same as last quo

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Five Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

THE WAR NEWS.

The precipitate retreat of General EARLY's forces up the Shenandoah valley took every one by surprise, and we are at a loss to assign a cause for it beyond the fact that the Rebel leader may have been apprized in some manner of the vast preparations made to attack and possibly destroy his army. It will, no doubt, be General SHERIDAN's work to fit out an expedition for operations in the valley of Virginia. A heavy column moving in that region could be made very useful, in connection with the movement upon Petersburg and Richmond. We are of the opinion that General MEADE has an ample army already, and that any losses can be made up to him in a short time with troops from the new levies.

In this case General SHERIDAN can organize an army in a few days and be doing good work in the valley of Virginia before the beginning of September. The subsistence of an army about Lynchburg would not be so difficult now as when HUNTER moved forward, as this is the season for ingathering and threshing the wheat crop in Virginia, and the corn harvest will begin in October. We believe it would be feasible now, also, to seize and use the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, drawing supplies for a provisional army of ordinary proportions from Knoxville and Chattanooga. Once in Lynchburg or Staunton, we need have no fears of being driven out.

The advantages to be derived from such a movement, under a great military genius for a leader, amount to important results, bearing directly upon and potently tending to a decisive conflict and final victory. It would be the means of dividing and weakening LEE's army by drawing off a portion of it from Richmond and Petersburg, and would also secure from it its fall and winter supplies in a great measure. In addition to this, it would prevent any diversion in favor of General HOOD in Georgia, which General LEE might desire to make. Thus much to-day, with our article in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, will show clearly to any unprejudiced mind that our prospects for final victory and peace were never more promising than at the present moment; but we want men, and the arguments of great orators have failed to call them forth plentifully in days that are gone.

We must now look to our duties at home here in the North. We ought to raise men—a great many. How shall we do it? A great military genius says that a nation can only raise a second army from the people by two implements of influence blending in operation—they are money, and success in the field. These results or features of a Government's working only can manufacture or augment public confidence. The former we have in abundance; the latter we certainly have had in a very respectable number of instances, and if not as clearly defined and decisive as we could wish, we certainly are not left without a future of great promise in the field. General GRANT has adopted great military economy in prosecuting the war, and his demands upon us are as contracted as we can desire. He has reduced the entire war to two grand theatres—one at Atlanta, the other at Richmond. Another act in the drama of the Rebellion will close the doors at the former place, and then he will only ask for additional supernumeraries at the latter point to give due effect to his grand *denouement*, the great closing tableau of the war.

We have abundance of material. A friend has suggested, upon careful observation, that there are in the city of Philadelphia enough young men who could be spared from the city and from their relatives and friends, for a year, without serious detriment to public or private interests, to form a division, and in Philadelphia, New York, and Brooklyn, enough to form a handsome and effective army corps! We ought, then, to see that our quotas are promptly filled by September 5. It is quite probable, too, that the war will not last more than three months longer.

The news that Admiral FARRAGUT had passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, and was bombarding the city of Mobile, seems to have been founded merely upon the knowledge of the Admiral's excellent preparations for an attack upon that place; but we are glad to find, from an official despatch of the Rebel General DABNEY H. MAURY, that Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet is actually before the city, flushed with a grand naval victory.

Our operative armies are now grouped into three grand military divisions, viz.:—The Army of the Potomac and its contingents, under Major-General MEADE; the Grand Division of the Mississippi, including the Armies of the Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, Mississippi, Missouri, of Arkansas, Kansas, and the Gulf, under Major-General W. T. SHERMAN; the Grand Middle Military Division, comprising the Departments and Armies of Washington, Western Virginia, the Susquehanna, and the Middle Department and 8th Army Corps, under Major-General PHILIP H. SHERIDAN. The formation of the latter division, and the assignment of so accomplished a commander to it, will be productive of the most gratifying results.

The great war news of the day is so briefly told in the official war gazette of Secretary STANTON, that we cannot do better than give it to our readers here:—

Admiral Farragut's Great Victory.

To Major-General DIX, New York:—

WASHINGTON, August 8, 9 P. M.—The following announcements of the successful operations against Mobile appears in the Richmond *Sentinel* of this morning, and is transmitted by General BUTLER to the President. Received, 7 P. M., August 8, from headquarters Major-General BUTLER, 3 P. M., August 8, 1864:—

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President.

The following is the official report taken from the Richmond *Sentinel* of August 8.

(Signed) B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

MOBILE, August 5.—Hon. J. A. SEDDON, Secretary of War:—Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, fourteen ships and three iron-clads, passed Fort Morgan this morning.

The *Tecumseh*, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan.

The *Tennessee* surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet.

Admiral BUCHANAN lost a leg and is a prisoner.

The *Selma* was captured, and the *Gaines* was beached near the hospital.

The *Morgan* is safe and will try to run up to-night.

The enemy's fleet has approached the city.

A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day. (Signed) D. H. MAURY, Major-Gen.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

General Averill's Great Victory.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—To Major-General DIX, New York:—Major-General SHERIDAN has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Departments of Washington, the Middle Department, and the Departments of the Susquehanna and Northwest Virginia. He transmits the following:—

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARPER'S FERRY, August 8, 4·10 P. M.—To Major-General H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff.—Brigadier-General KELLEY reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that General AVERILL overtook the enemy near Moorefields yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all the artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from General AVERILL however. (Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General Commanding.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION.

For some years past the people of Canada have been growing more and more impatient of their provincial condition, and desirous to sever their connection with the Imperial Government at London. That Government has certainly earned the ill-will of the Canadians by the very disproportionate amount of aid and protection it has afforded them, as compared with the benefits and revenue it has derived from the colonists. Our civil war appears to have given fresh stimulus to the idea of Canadian independence, and admission of all the provinces into our American Union.

The project, however, is violently opposed by the aristocratic class, who are politically recognized as and denominated the conservatives; and they are, it is said, greatly alarmed just now by the influence which the result of our pending Presidential election may have upon the question of separation from the mother country and annexation to the United States. There is every reason, we think, to believe that the large and influential portion of the British people, as well as statesmen, would not much regret the independence of the North American provinces, or offer much opposition to it. It is only a short time since the London *Spectator*, an organ of the Liberals in England, spoke out very frankly and boldly upon this subject.

It said that in either House of Parliament not five votes will be given against peaceful secession, and not a voice raised for coercing them—the people of British North America—or fighting them, or bribing them, or doing anything else in connection with them, except withdrawing the large fleet or small army now paid for their defence. That journal even advises the Ministry to bring forward a law "decreeing that any British colony numbering a million of English-speaking inhabitants may, by a vote of its Parliament, ratified by an appeal to the electors *ad hoc*, or by a two-thirds majority, without such appeal, declare itself free and independent."

This is quite significant, and may possibly indicate the happening, at no very distant date, of the very contingency which the Ministry are advised to favor whenever it may occur.

As respects the question of admitting the provinces, or any of them, into the Union, in case they secure their independence, it may be time enough to consider it when the proposition is duly and formally submitted to our Government.

There is no certainty that the people of Canada will seek such association with us upon the dissolution of their political connection with Great Britain. Indeed, the leading papers in Canada are now discussing the establishment of a federal government by a union of all the Provinces; and such a confederation, if once formed, would, as a few statistics will show, constitute the second Power on this western continent.

The Toronto *Leader* claims for the proposed federation a territory embracing with that of British North America, an area of 2,933,078 English square miles. The two Canadas occupy an area estimated variously from 230,000 to 360,000 square miles.

The population of the Provinces by the census of 1861 was:—Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,110,664; Nova Scotia, 330,857; New Brunswick, 252,047; Prince Edward Island, 80,552. The two Canadas, according to these figures, contained 2,505,755 people, and the other three Provinces, 563,456. It thus appears that three years ago the population of the two Canadas was nearly four-fifths of that of the whole five Provinces.

If we turn to the finances and the commerce of the various Provinces, we find that very much of the same proportions prevail. The imports of the Canadas have for some years averaged about $42,000,000 a year. In Nova Scotia the average has been about $7,500,000; in New Brunswick, about $6,500,000; and in Prince Edward Island, $1,100,000—in other words, about $14,000,000 against $42,000,000. The exports of the Canadas have for some time past averaged about $33,000,000 a year. The average in Nova Scotia has been about $5,500,000; in New Brunswick, $4,500,000; and in Prince Edward Island, $1,200,000—a little over $11,500,000 in the three Maritime Provinces, against $33,000,000 in the Canadas.

If we take again, as a point of comparison, the quantity of land under cultivation in the different Provinces, we reach a result very similar to those shown by previous comparisons. According to the census of 1861, Upper Canada had 6,051,819 acres under cultivation, and Lower Canada 4,804,235 acres; together 10,856,235 acres. In the same year we find it stated that Nova Scotia had 1,027,702 acres under cultivation, and that in the same year New Brunswick had under tillage 835,108 acres.

From the above statistics it will appear that the two Canadas of themselves would make a strong Government, especially with all the advantages they have in arable soil and commercial facilities.

This confederation of the Provinces is regarded, both in England and this country, as the first step towards entire independence of the Home Government.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

The propriety of inflicting bodily pain as a corrective of delinquencies and a spur to diligence has been frequently discussed. It has been shown that the same results were often produced by both methods; that with some dispositions flogging had a demoralizing effect, while to others it was indispensably necessary. The corporealists produced cases in which many now eminent men had been literally goaded on the road to fame by the ferule of the schoolmaster, and the sussionists a parallel array of instances in which the most invincible natural obstinacy and constitutional sloth had been converted into docility and diligence by the unaided influence of moral power.

This is rather an important subject, and we therefore take the opportunity to express ourselves, not as pedagogues, but as speculators upon the question. With reference, then, to the ground taken by the disputants, we consider both to be right so long as they restrict themselves within reasonable limits. To attempt the removal of brute obstinacy without the employment of corresponding force, is as absurd as the attempt to move a physical object without the exercise of physical power. It would be as absurd as to attire a maniac in Mechlin lace, or to robe an Empress in garments of tow-cloth.

No one will deny that a leaky ship is easier bailed out by stout arms and capacious buckets, than by any given number of prayers; while the case also will be remembered, in illustration, of a good down-east deacon, who attempted to haul a large load of hickory with a feeble yoke of steers and the assistance of Divine Providence, yet who found himself obliged at last richer to procure a stouter team or else to diminish his load. If moral suasion is sufficient to instill learning into a perverse and idle boy, then the most hardened criminals can be the subjects of thorough reform through the agency of religious lectures, and therefore our present penal system should be abolished.

We have read largely upon the influence of moral suasion, and have investigated the data of these educational moralists with much attention; yet if we were a school-teacher, we should about as soon think of running a locomotive without fuel, or propelling a steamer without paddles, as of teaching "the young idea how to shoot" without the timely aid and judicious application of BOSWELL's *code mecum*—the birch. If parents did their duty by their children at home, the practice of corporeal punishment in schools would soon fall into disuse.

There are by far too many who, after sending their children to a seminary, felicitate themselves upon having performed the extent of their duty. In the majority of instances the children of such parents, finding that their remissness at school is unrebuked or unknown at home, would learn absolutely nothing, but for the fear of punishment. Whereas, if their studies and progress were inquired into and superintended by parents, the teacher would find his task far less onerous and painful, and the rod be laid aside.

But if any of our readers imagine that they could sway threescore of pupils by the unaided law of love, we commend them to penetrate into the interior of this State and undertake the tuition of some district school. The law of love may be very potent at *home*, but as an aid to the acquisition of grammar, geography, and the rule of three, by lazy boys, or in the prevention of sturdy urchins from brow-beating and imposing upon their feebler schoolmates, there is nothing half so efficacious as a good, long, and supple hickory withe. To confirm this still further, we point to the navy, in which, although flogging has been abolished, a series of physical tortures has been substituted which is highly suggestive of the coercive measures adopted by the Spanish Inquisition. The disuse of thrashing lazy boys is a humbug of the most gigantic proportions—no mistake about it.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRESS CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.—Pursuant to adjournment this body will meet on to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3½ o'clock, in Select Council Chamber. Important business will be transacted, and editors, reporters, correspondents, and contributors to the public press of this city are invited to be present.

MOSQUITO NETS.—Get Patten to make up a net for you; there is an art in it; he has several kinds to offer, at No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE HAVE BY FAR the largest stock and best assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia, comprising all desirable styles of goods, from medium price to superfine. Every one can be accurately fitted at once from our stock, whatever be his size or proportions, in garments equal in all respects to work made to measure, *at much lower prices*. For those who prefer, we have also a complete assortment of piece goods, which will be made up to measure in a style surpassed by none. BENNETT & Co.,

TOWER HALL, No 518 Market street.

Married.

COFFESTICK—WALLIS.—On 8th instant, by Rev. George W. Mecluskin, Mr. WILLIAM COFFESTICK to Miss S. ARIA WALLIS, all of Germantown, Pa.

MOORE—LAMBERD.—By Rev. A. T. Cochel, at the minister's residence, No. 429 Moyer street, August 7th, 1864, Mr. JACOB MOORE to Miss CATHARINE LAMBERD, both of this city.

SMITH—LINTON.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. J. H. Kennard, Mr. GEORGE SMITH to Miss ANNA T. LINTON, all of this city.

WRIGHT—ENNIS.—August 6th, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz at the parsonage of the Twelfth street M. E. Church, No. 1214 Lombard street, Mr. DAVID S. WRIGHT to Miss JULIA ENNIS, all of this city.

Died.

COFFISH.—July 31st, Mrs. GEORGIANA BAKER COFFISH, wife of James Cornish, and daughter of Ruth Ann and Joseph Simpkins, aged 17 years, 4 months and 20 days. [Wilmington papers please copy.]

Affliction is sorrowing those who born.
Physicians were in vain.
God called her home, He thought it best
To ease her of her pain.

CORNISH.—August 8th, JOHN ERICSON, infant son of George and Rebecca and James Cornish, aged 11 months and 8 days.

Funeral to-morrow, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Joseph Jones, No. 1411 S. Second street. [Wilmington papers please copy.]

We had a little Johnny once,
He was our daily pride,
We tried to think all things were well,
For soon he died and died.

GOWEN.—July 25th, 1864, at the Ascar Hospital, Va., of chronic diarrhœa, Corporal EDWARD GOWEN, Company F, Twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, son of the late John and Margaret Gowen.

His remains are interred in a cemetery near Alexandria, Va.

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away,
Blessed be the name of the Lord."

DIXEY.—On the 7th instant, WILLIAM, youngest son of Hannah and the late Joseph Hurst, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Hope Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Wednesday morning, the 10th instant, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 601 S. Tenth street, to proceed to the Philanthropic Cemetery.

ROAN.—On the 1st instant, at City Point, Va., from typhoid fever, contracted while in the service of his country, in the 19th Pa. reg't of Cavalry, JOHN ROAN, aged 16 years.

Interred at City Point Cemetery.

SMITH.—On the 7th instant, JOHN ROE SMITH, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Chosen Friends' Lodge No. 29, I. O. of O. F., of Camden, N. J., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel Webb, S. E. corner of Front and Queen streets, on Wednesday, 10th, instant, at 8 A. M.

SMITH.—On the 7th instant, LOUISA L. SMITH, in the 50th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 540 Sartain street, on Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

TROEMMEL.—On the 6th instant, WILLIAM H. TROEMMEL, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Camden Lodge, No. 59, A. Y. M., Chosen Friends' Lodge No. 29, I. O. of O. F., Camden Council, No. 1, O. of A. M., are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 1217 Green street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery, Camden, N. J.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRY,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

ELECTRICITY.

LOOK AND LIVE! A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT!

All diseased conditions, both acute and chronic, where there is vitality enough left to react, are permanently cured, by warrantee, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, and in case of a failure in most obstinate maladies, no charge is made. Electrical Institution, established about five years ago by Professor BOLLES. Read the following:—

A class of maladies prevails to a fearful extent in communities, dooming 100,000 youths, of both sexes, annually to an early grave. These diseases are very imperfectly understood. Their external manifestations or symptoms are nervous debility, relaxation, and great exhaustion, marasmus, or wasting and consumption of the tissues of the whole body, shortness of breathing, or too hurried breathing on ascending a hill or flight of stairs, palpitation of the heart, asthma, bronchitis, and a dry, sore throat, trembling and shaking of the arms and lower limbs, aversion to society, business, and to study; sometimes dimness of the eyesight, loss of memory, dizziness of the head, neuralgia, pain in various parts of the body, pains in the back and lower limbs, lumbago, dyspepsia, constipation of the bowels, deranged secretions of the kidneys, and many other glands of the body, producing virulent diseases in both males and females; likewise epilepsy, hysteria, and different forms of nervous spasms. Now, then, ninety-nine cases out of every hundred of all the above-named diseases, and a host of others not named, as consumption of the lungs, or of the spinal nerves, have their origin in the pelvic viscera, hence the want of success by any of the old medical systems of practice.

DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, Amenorrhœa, and Dysmenorrhœa. All the above diseases and other Uterine complaints have their origin in a loss of the vital power of the body, brought on by injuries, excesses, sedentary habits, personal abuses, abortions, and the use of powerful medicines. Some of the peculiar symptoms are dragging pains through the hip and back, weakness of the limbs, and extreme languor and debility throughout the entire system. The effects produced from these troublesome maladies are almost multitudinous. Consumption, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Deafness, Blindness, Fits, and Insanity, and even Idiocy, are not uncommon.

No effectual or reliable remedy has ever been found for these alarming complaints till our late discovery in the use of Electricity in strict accordance with the positive and negative polarization of the Uterine Organs. We never failed in curing all of the above diseases, except in case of organic derangement, or severe injuries of the parts.

Mrs Fulton, a lady of great experience and ability, will have entire charge of treating in the ladies' department.

Consultation free.

Prof. BOLLES & Dr. BROWN,
aug5-40* No. 1220 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE GREAT FIRE
AT
HENRY SIMONS' U. S. NATIONAL WAGON WORKS,
LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE
STILL THE
MASTER OF THE SITUATION.
TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.
Its Enemy, like his great Prototype,
"THE FATHER OF ALL ERROR,"
MUST SUCCUMB.

The citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity are particularly requested to read the following note from Mr. HENRY SIMONS:—

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864.

M. C. Sadler, Agent for Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe:—

DEAR SIR:—The No. 10 Chilled Iron Safe I purchased of you in 1862 was in my office, which was burned entirely down, Will my wagon factory on Friday night last. My books and papers were taken out of the Safe before the fire reached the building, therefore no attention was paid to the Safe, after the fire, for some days.

The office was a three-story brick building, lying just south of my main wagon-shop, and as the wind at the time was from the north, the fire from the wagon shop was forced strongly upon the office, and everything combustible burned entirely up. On examining the Safe the inside was found not injured in the least, and with a coat of paint and a little repairing externally, is ready and fit for use.

I can cheerfully recommend LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON SAFE to all interested as a most thorough Fire proof.

HENRY SIMONS,
U. S. National Wagon Works.

The following facts in the above certificate are particularly noticeable:—

First. The character of the building, its being located just south of the main wagon-shop, with its immense amount of combustible material; also the fact that the wind at the time was strong from the north, which forced an immense amount of heat upon this building.

Second. The fact that the Safe was the smallest size but one, and that it was left in the ruins among the ruins, for days without care or attention, as there was nothing left in it.

Third. That the Safe is not sprung, warped, or twisted, but is still in order, and fit for use, even the lock being still uninjured.

This wonderful result, together with the result of the late attempt at robbery of Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe at the West Philadelphia Trust Fund, just published, must give to the satisfaction of all parties interested in safes, that Lillie's Chilled Iron Safe is all that is claimed for it, *surely and thoroughly fire and burglar-proof, the sheet-iron safe maker, I will defy you*, (assertion to the contrary notwithstanding. Verily, Providence is on the side of Truth.

M. C. SADLER, Agent.
No. 218 SEVENTH Street.

N. B.—The above Safe is now at my depot, and all parties interested will please examine it for themselves.
aug5-tf M. C. SADLER, Agent.

Fine Havana Cigars—

MESSRS. DAVIS & RICHARDS,
AGENTS AND TRADE,
have just received a new importation of
HAVANA CIGARS,
of the choicest brands.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF NEW AND DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Cream-La Mode &c.
Paris, exclusively flavored
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos—

STECK & CO.'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S	PIANOS
	CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT THE LATE Sanitary Fair, for which it had been loaned, a large Flag, sixteen feet long, marked with indelible ink on the selvage.
aug5-3t M. W. BALDWIN,
No. 1031 SPRUCE street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c.
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. jy14-1m

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (60 pieces) now selling—Magnificent Brussels, $1.25, $1.37½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (printed) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Ingrains, $1.37½ to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Matting, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stackhouse's,) No. 917 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
jy7-tf

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1850.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces
Imitial and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
jy28 1y JOSHUA B. COUSTY.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A MODERATE sized house in complete order, in a good location. Address HOUSE, Box 605, Post Office. aug5-6t

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.—FOR SALE.—Cottage on Lafayette street, 11 rooms. Lot 60x100 feet.
Inquire FIRST DOOR ABOVE ATLANTIC HOTEL.
aug5-6t

TO RENT.—HANDSOME STORE, WITH plate glass windows, and dwelling. No. 257 S. SEVENTH Street.
jy21-tf

FOR SALE.—$30,000 WORTH IN GOOD Rogues, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without insurance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
The grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of unprecedented magnificence, replete with wonderful transformations, magnificent scenery, grand marches, superb costumes and processes, beautiful music, and choruses.
jy9-tf

REMARKABLE EXHIBITION,
FOR ONLY ONE WEEK
ASCHERFELD'S, ABOVE NINETEENTH.
Messrs. THAYER & NOYES' United States Circus, and Messrs VAN AMBURG & CO.'S Menagerie, combined, will be opened to the public, commencing On MONDAY EVENING, August 8,
And continuing EVERY EVENING until Saturday 13th inst., inclusive. Performances on the afternoons of Tuesday 9th, Wednesday 10th, Thursday 11th, Friday 12th, and Saturday 13th.
Admission—Adults 50 cts. each; Children 25 cents. Afternoon performance commences at 2½ o'clock; evening, 7½ o'clock. Doors open at half hour earlier on each occasion. Menagerie Matinee Wednesday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, for the benefit of the CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.
aug5-6t

FOR CAPE MAY,
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 9 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf JOSEPH A. STEWART, Agent.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS,
AT
REDUCED RATES,
TO THE GREAT
Coal, Iron, and Lumber Regions
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.
Giving ample time to visit each point of interest on the route.

The Catawissa Railroad Company

Having perfected arrangements with connecting roads, will issue EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia over the following route:—

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—To Reading, Schuylkill Haven, Ashland, Mahanoy City, and Tamaqua. Catawissa Railroad—To Summit, McAuley Mountain, Catawissa, Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Lehigh and Mahanoy, and Beaver Meadow Railroads—To Black Creek and Mauch Chunk. Lehigh Valley Railroad—To Allentown, and Bethlehem, and the North Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia.

For variety and grandeur of scenery, this route presents peculiar inducements to tourists.

Those wishing to do so, may reverse the route by obtaining tickets to start over the North Pennsylvania Railroad.

FARE, $10.

Tickets can be obtained at the Depots of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and North Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, and of

N. VAN HORN,
TICKET AGENT,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

Trains start from Philadelphia and Reading Depot at 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., and from North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot at 7 A. M. and 3·15, and 5·15 P. M. jy28 stuth12t

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.

Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,

Will find our	Will find our	Will find our
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,	California Wines,	California Wines,
California Wines,		California Wines,

peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Drs. McClelland,		Gebhard,		Jackson,

(of the Pennsylvania University),

Haring,	Beresy,	Graves,	Hartshorne
Schmals,	Williams,	Hartley,	Neidhard,
Wilson,	Tindal,	Vinal,	Fordey,
Noble,	Knox,	Mayland,	Turner,

and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
1026-1m No. 42 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut.

PROPOSALS FOR HATS, CAPS, SHOES, Dry Goods, Sewing Materials, &c.,
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, August 8, 1864.

Written proposals will be received at this office until further notice, for furnishing the following articles for use of contraband men, women and children in this Department:—

Brogan trousers, &c., and other serviceable Boots and Shoes for men, women and children's wear.

Caps, felt, and woollen Hats, and cloth Caps.

Dresses, Linsey, Gingham, Calico &c., Blankets, and other woollen and cotton goods.

Hickory Stripe (for shirts), Bed-ticking, unbleached Muslin, Woollen Socks and Hose.

Spool Cotton, black and white; Linen Thread.

Bone Suspender Buttons; large buttons for Coats.

White Porcelain Buttons, Yarn, Needles, and other sewing materials and trimmings.

Samples must be given with each bid, at the expense of the party submitting the same.

Although a bid or tender must accompany each bid, no verbal proposition will be entertained, but every bid, or no offer will be called, must be in writing.

Purchases will be made from time to time as the goods are needed, under contract or otherwise, as the interests of the service may require.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfilment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Dry Goods, &c., &c." CHAS. S. GREENE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster, Department Washington.
aug4-10t

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER Works.—KEAPER & LEVY, Practical and Theoretical Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Blacksmiths and Founders, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c. &c., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having lots of patterns of all sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and low pressure, Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania rolled iron. Forging, of all sizes and kinds; iron and brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll-turning, Screw-cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-boat room for repairs of boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with steam, hooks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy and light weights.

JACOB C. KEAPER,
JOHN C. LEVY,
jy28-tf REACH and PALMER Streets.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We divide the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
jy11-tf ALFRED JENKS & SON.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN coal and guarantees it. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton.
Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy11-6m

"LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP."
As this is leap year and will soon leap out, do not look after any other but
R. B. DA COSTA'S
WEST INDIAN TOOTH-WASH.
As it is an article that has been leaping about for the last twenty years, which proves it is worth looping after
To any five cents per bottle.
M. B. LEVETT,
Manufacturer and Importer,
aug5-6t No. 104 S. 14th Street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOITET, Eleve du Paris, French Weave Darning and Scouring of any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent Apparatus for stretching pants from 6 to five inches. No. 738 RACE Street, Branch, No. 1008 SIXTH Street, Philadelphia aug5-3m*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COMMITTEE ON PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, and Stapples of the Great Central Fair for the Sanitary Commission.
ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

John McCall & Co., Glasgow, Scotland	$300 00
Charles H. Cummings	100 00
S. J. Christian	100 00
Adam Wertmuller	100 00
S. S. Williamson & Co	100 00
G. L. by W. W. Cookman	80 00
B. B. Grayson & Co	50 00
Z. Tucker & Co	50 00
George C. Bonbright	50 00
Dyer, Cooke & Brother	50 00
H. J. Adams & Co	50 00
N. E. Tyndale & Co	50 00
T. B. Wanamaker	50 00
Wm. Nelson & Sons	25 00
F. E. Peterson	20 00
J. Van Buskirk	10 00
D. A. Munroe and E. B. Myers, Harrisburg	5 00
John Pilgrim, Newtownsquare, Pa	12 15
H. Riley, "	10 00
S. J. Lewton, "	10 00
Henry Dice, "	7 50
John Newcomer, "	7 50
Robt. F. McClure, "	7 50
Wm. Stoddard, Lancaster county	100 00
Rev. Wm. M. Dashiell, Jr., Jerseyville, Ill	1 00
Citizens of Newton Hamilton and vicinity, per	
List do of John Furey	187 00
Net proceeds of Ladies' Committee Table, per hands of Mrs. Henry Budd, Chairman	9,011 70
Previously acknowledged	$4,715 82 29,227 70
	$33,943 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, Chairman.
FARNUM L. WARD, Treasurer.

The Committee also acknowledge the receipt of the following articles, with the valuation of the donors, most of which were either sold at the Ladies' Table or furnished to the Restaurant Department, as per their request:—

Thomas Mrs. Clinton
Rubber hose-dressing combs, valued at
From Mrs. E. C. Davis
Fancy articles
From Miss Sallie Watson
Shawl, &c.
From E. Clinton & Co.
Brushes
From L. Gruchet, per Mrs. Clinton
Vases
From Mexican shop, Cumberland county
Dr. to Bread 50—1 bbl flour
John S. Hoover—1 bbl flour
Benjamin Gibbs—1 bbl flour
Brant L. & Co.—1 bbl flour
George Meyers—1 bushel potatoes
Mrs Lane—dried beef
Mrs Lane—pot butter
Mrs Lane—ke

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

From the Tribune.

We heartily rejoice over the release of our fifty officers at Charleston, and are willing enough their fifty compensating Rebels should go back in exchange. At the same time, we are utterly unable to perceive on what principle, or in virtue of what decision of our Government, the exchange was effected.

Not a more curious muddle has been made during all the war than in this exchange business. We are not going into the history of it—space being valuable—but advert to the well-remembered fact that all negotiations with the Rebels on the general subject of exchange were finally broken off last winter, mainly in consequence of disagreement on two points; (1) as to the number of duly paroled and exchanged prisoners on either side, and (2) as to the recognition by the Rebel authorities of negro soldiers as prisoners of war.

It was understood that the Government would have waived differences on the first point if the Rebels would have yielded the second; but they declined. Pending the diplomacies the exchanges were stopped by an order of the War Department and were never resumed. That is to say, they were never resumed formally by revocation or suspension of that order, much less by agreement between the parties; but from that time to this, special, irregular, unauthorized exchanges of limited numbers of officers and men have taken place.

Such exchanges were rather numerous in the West and Southwest, and have even gone on under the eye, and apparently by express direction, of the War Department, at City Point. Every one of these exchanges was a clear gain to the Rebels in two ways—giving them well men for sick and starved, and yielding tacitly the question as to negro troops. These irregular exchanges have continued even since the Fort Pillow massacre.

We hold to-day 90,000 and more Rebel prisoners of war. Of our men the Rebels have perhaps 50,000—certainly less than 60,000. If, therefore, terms of a general exchange could be agreed on, the cause of the Rebellion would gain 30,000 men—equivalent to a reinforcement of twice that number to their armies, because we should send them healthy, well-fed men, ready to shoulder a musket at once, in exchange for whom we should receive a sickly and mainly disabled body of men.

But there is another element in the question which deserves consideration. Nearly 100,000 negroes are in the military service of the United States, more than 50,000 of whom wear the uniform and fight for the flag of the Republic. The residue are employed as teamsters, laborers, servants, &c.

Efforts are making towards general enlistments in the insurgent districts to reduce quotas for the loyal States; in addition to which General Canby has recently issued an order for filling the ranks of the Louisiana regiments from the plantations. If these efforts receive the encouragement and co-operation of the War Department, the number of colored troops may be largely increased in short time.

Right here interposes this question of exchange, involving and resting upon recognition or denial by the Rebels of our right to enlist blacks, and their treatment of prisoners. It has remained now for nearly two years nominally unsettled—settled practically by the unswerving obstinacy of the Rebels and hesitation of the Government—settled by the repeated murders and enslavements of colored troops fighting for the Union, for no one of which has there been retaliation on our side.

We have got to meet it some time—and there is no time like the present. For the new enlistments press it upon us in such a form that we cannot escape it without humiliation and disgrace. The Government has no right to ask a negro to enter its military service while it denies him the ordinary safeguards of military service. The Union has no claims on its colored citizens; the States have still less on citizens of other States.

As matters now stand, each is asking and one is compelling the black man to march into the field under the twofold peril of death by the chances of battle and death or slavery if captured. He knows it, and in many thousands of instances has proved generous enough and heroic enough to face that double peril. Nor can we expect that on such conditions the Government should obtain half the number of men who, were they once assured of recognition and protection as soldiers, would flock to the unfurled standard all through the rebellious States.

If, then, we are deaf to other considerations, the demands of self-interest appeal to us to be just to the negroes. We must do it in order to get the men. We can afford to make a bargain to surrender 90,000 Rebel prisoners in exchange for 60,000, if we secure the rights of our colored troops by such an agreement, and by securing their rights offer them an inducement to enlist.

The Rebel authorities are very glad to get back their fifty officers, and will get fifty or five thousand more, if they can, on the same terms—terms which involve no surrender of the purpose to murder colored prisoners, which they have thus far carried out. They yield in this case to the show of firmness on our part—to the prompt retaliation which exposed their officers to fire in Charleston harbor. And they yielded in the case of Sawyer and Flynn, whom they threatened to hang, but released upon being assured that Winder and Fitz Lee should hang also.

So will they yield whenever the Government makes up its mind to act decisively in the matter of colored troops; to retaliate for Fort Pillow, and to make the ninety thousand Rebel prisoners in our hands practically, as they are nominally, hostages for the security of negro prisoners in rebel hands. Then, and not till then, may we have a general and an honorable exchange.

CHEERING NEWS.

From the Times.

Secretary Stanton appears again this morning in an official telegrapher, and has the fortune to send good news to the country. He officially transmits an official dispatch, sent to the Confederate Secretary of War by the Rebel commander at Mobile, announcing an attack upon that city by the Union fleet under Admiral Farragut.

From this it appears that seventeen Union vessels passed Fort Morgan, which commands the harbor of Mobile, on Friday last, and on that day were approaching the city, which is not yet announced as in our hands. There seems to have been a very heavy fight between our vessels and the Rebel forts and gunboats.

Only one of our monitors is reported sunk by Fort Morgan; but terrible havoc appears to have been played among the enemy's vessels. The iron-clad Rebel ram *Tennessee*, about which we have heard so much and so frequently for the last two years, surrendered after a desperate engagement. The *Selma* was captured.

The *Gaines* was be chot near the hospital. The *Morgan* is safe, and will try to run up to-night," says he. Such is the doleful tale told by Major-General Maury to the Rebel Secretary of War. Besides this, Admiral Buchanan, naval commander-in-Chief, has lost a leg, and is a prisoner in our hands.

The capture of Mobile will be one of the greatest triumphs of the war—only second in importance, in this line, to the capture of New Orleans. The brave Admiral Farragut has been tirelessly preparing for this blow for a long time. A fleet of regular naval vessels mounted more than two hundred guns. He has begun his work seriously. We have no doubt we will soon have the pleasure to announce that he has splendidly applied it.

Secretary Stanton transmits other good news. It gives currency to the report of a rout that General Averill has attacked the Virginia Rebel leaders at Moorefield, has captured all their artillery and 600 prisoners. Secretary Stanton, however, says that no official announcement of this has been received from General Averill.

Arrival of Another London Detective.

MORE ABOUT THE LATE LONDON RAILWAY MURDER.

The old still further in securing Franz Muller, the alleged murderer of Mr. Briggs, who was brutally assaulted and killed in a London railway carriage, as previously reported, Inspector Tussey has arrived in this city, and yesterday paid a visit to police headquarters. Mr. Kurtzsey will co-operate with Mr. Inspector Tanner in the arrest of Muller, and has with him a warrant for the apprehension of the accused tendered by Mr. Adams, our Minister at London. The warrant is based upon certain evidence of a circumstantial character, taken before Mr. Henry, a London Bow-street magistrate, and it is said that this evidence is very strong against the accused. Every possible means has been taken to secure the person of the accused upon his arrival, and it seems next impossible that he should escape.—*New York World of to-day.*

GRAND HAUL OF COUNTERFEITERS

Eleven Presses Seized—Immense Amount of Counterfeit Money Found—All the Plates Captured—The Whole Gang Sent in Irons to Washington.

The citizens doing business in the large cities of the United States have long been embarrassed by the circulation of immense quantities of counterfeit notes, on several of the most important banks of the country, and the United States Treasury, principally of the twenty-dollar issues and of the fifty-cent postal currency.

Several attempts have been heretofore made to get possession of the plates and arrest the counterfeiters, but without success. Large sums of the counterfeit twenties could be traced to the different paymasters' departments, many of them so well executed that it was impossible to distinguish them from the genuine bills; still no clue could be obtained as to where they were manufactured.

The immense quantity of the bogus currency which flooded the country at length drew the attention of the authorities at Washington, and Colonel L. C. Baker, so widely known as a skilful detective, and who is now Chief of the National Detective Police, was invested with full power to examine the matter, arrest, commit, or make such disposal of prisoners as in his judgment should seem best, and also to call to his aid, in addition to his own force, such assistance as might be necessary in any department to which the interest of the service might call him.

With this authority from headquarters, Colonel Baker, who had been in the Government service over three years, summoned his efficient force and immediately set about ferreting out the counterfeiters. Believing, from the vast amount of spurious money in circulation in the West, that the manufactories were located in some of the principal cities of this department, he left Washington, accompanied by his well-tried men, to commence operations here. Arriving in this city on Friday last, he was not long in obtaining such information as enabled him to make a successful effort, by which he secured a variety of plates in the cities of St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Nauvoo, at all of which places the business was found to have been extensively carried on, the larger share of it being done in this city, where the principal manufactory and machinery were located.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

The first plate shown us was a five-dollar plate on the State Bank of Iowa.

The second was a three-dollar plate on the City Treasury Warrant of St. Louis, which was a well-executed and produced work, which in many instances good judges of our city currency were unable to detect. For this plate a large reward had been offered, but no clue could be obtained as to who was the possessor of it.

The third seized was a two-dollar plate on the Bank of Rutland, Vermont, which was also well executed, but did not bear the mark of as fine workmanship as the City Treasury plate of St. Louis, yet was sufficiently well executed to deceive even those who professed to be good judges of money.

The fourth and most important of all the plates captured was the United States twenty-dollar greenback series, which has perhaps produced nearly as many bills as the genuine plates. The process of working this note was somewhat different from the others, as to complete the bill requires four different plates, the first of which works the whole face of the note except the red star and figures two and cipher near the centre of the bill, but which are somewhat separated from each other. The first of these plates is remarkably well engraved, and with proper paper and ink would produce even a finer appearance on the face of the bill than the genuine plate.

The second plate on the face of the bill contains much less work, and is designed to fill in in the large two and cypher near the centre of the bill, and also some other smaller work. The last plate necessary to complete the face of the note is the red star upon the right of the bill, which is also well executed, and is worked last, with red ink. The face of the bill having been completed, a fourth plate is used, to finish the work on the back of the bill; after which, if there be no defect in the press-work, or what is usually termed "working off," the bill is put through another process, called the "sweating process," to modify the color of the ink, soften the paper, and otherwise prepare the bill for market.

At the time the plates of the twenty were captured, the force were busily engaged in printing, and, unfortunately, one of the gang had to be shot before a complete arrest could be made. They were at this time working on the press at Indianapolis.

The fifth of the regular series of plates was one on the Pittsfield Bank, State of New Hampshire, of the denomination of two dollars, and which was well executed, and had an extensive success.

The sixth and most important plate of the lot, except the twenty and fifty-dollar plates, was that of the fifty-cent postal currency, which has been a source of so much annoyance. In this series only two plates were used—one to work the face of the check and the other the back. Both plates bear marks of having been used very extensively, as in one or two places the engraving and solid work are literally worn down, having, as has been admitted by one of the prisoners, been in use day and night.

At the time of the capture of the plate, a whole ten sheet of the fifty-cent postal currency, amounting to probably fifty or sixty thousand dollars, was found in one place, and one of the prisoners acknowledges that he not unusually came into the city of a Saturday morning with two or three thousand dollars' worth of postal currency, and always got rid of it before night.

Seventh plate. This was comparatively a new one, and was splendidly executed, and is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful counterfeit plates that has ever been executed in America. It is a ten dollar, new issue, Treasury plate, had only been used to print about thirty thousand dollars' worth, and at the time it was discovered was waxed over and buried—as was supposed—in a secure place. For printing the back of the ten a different plate was used, but one which was equally well executed.

The eighth plate was of the denomination of twenty dollars, on the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, also splendidly well executed. Plate No. ten was of the denomination of twenty dollars, on the Bank of New Orleans. Plate No. twelve was a twenty-dollar bill on the State Bank of Tennessee. Plate No. thirteen was of the denomination of ten dollars on the Bank of Louisville. The fourteenth and last plate discovered and seized was a splendidly executed plate for printing the new issue of fifty-dollar Treasury notes, and which had evidently not yet been used much.

CAPTURE OF DIES.

In addition to the wholesale capture of plates on the different banks above described, several important dies were also taken possession of, the first of which was a twenty-five cent die, handsomely executed and well calculated to deceive. A second one was a die used for making five-dollar gold pieces, and the last and most important was the die used in making twenty-dollar gold pieces. This had been the most extensively used of any of the dies.

THE PRESSES, INK, PAPER, ETC.

The number of presses taken were eleven in all, the largest of which weighed thirty-six hundred pounds, and was used for working off the twenties, and was taken at the manufactory some seven miles from the city. Another was a small die press, which bore marks of having been considerably used.

Among the finest of the presses was a lithographic press, very beautifully finished and used for printing the counterfeit postal currency. The second lithographic press was much heavier, evidently intended for printing tens and twenties. In addition to these was an old-fashioned press, probably used before the business had attained its present flourishing condition. The rest of the presses were all well finished and perfectly adapted to the work for which they were intended.

Not only were there plenty of presses of the very best quality, but there were also found some twenty-five or thirty cans of ink of the different colors used in printing bank bills, and of a good quality. It was evident from the five large boxes full of material, consisting of paper, ink, pallet-stones, mullers, engravers' tools, and all the various implements used by professional printers in such work, that there was nothing wanting to successfully carry on their business.

Several large rolls of bank-note paper of a very good quality were also found on the premises, but good care was taken to have little either of material or implements exposed to view, as they usually kept their plates and other material carefully hid even if it did not long deter Colonel Baker and his force from bringing them to light, and on Wednesday last several large boxes, carefully secured, left St. Louis for Washington city, where the men who had formerly used them had been sent in advance.

The dies were secured to the bottoms of small tin boxes and kept in a condition so as not to come into contact with any hard substance, and by putting on the lid they could at any time be safely buried.

THE MEN ENGAGED IN THE BUSINESS.

Probably one of the most important of the gang is Louis Sleight, a resident of St. Louis, who spends nearly all his time at Nauvoo, where is not a "shover" of his money, nor even a manufacturer of it, but acts as adviser and agent.

In appearance he is intelligent, gentlemanly, prepossessing, and of superior ability. A second member of the gang was James Veney, a farmer, living some seven miles from St. Louis, beyond the corral and race-track. Veney is a manufacturer of the "queer," and also a "shover." A third member is John Ribby, who resides in Nauvoo; he is a man of property there, and also a manufacturer and a "shover."

The most droll, is the on-

On the very day after Bicbusch was pardoned, he sent out and made an arrangement with the engraver, who got him up this ten-dollar United States plate, new issue, which we have already described.

A fifth member of the concern is Wm. Homer, one of the "shovers," and who resides at No. 443 Broadway, St. Louis. Homer also acted as a business agent of the manufacturers.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 336 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED Horses.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below:—

LEBANON, Pa., THURSDAY, July 14, 1864.
ALTOONA, Pa., THURSDAY, August 4, 1864.
WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., THURSDAY, August 11, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED (200) CAVALRY HORSES at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in United States Currency.

JAMES A. ERIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster
Cavalry Bureau.

jy6-8t

RUN NO RISKS!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4 75. Usual price $6 00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4 50. Usual price $5 50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

my3-6m

1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THE PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
198 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

feb-ly WM. T. HOPKINS.

YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED,

McCALLA'S HAT, CAP,

BATHING ROBES,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FIRST STORE ABOVE

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND.

CAPE MAY,

au4-tf NEW JERSEY.

PAPER HANGINGS

REMOVAL.

JAMES C. FINN,
(LATE OF HOWELL & BROTHERS)
Has Removed from
No. 614 to No. 628 CHESNUT Street,

Having purchased the stock of JAMES BURNS, Jr. (formerly Belrose's), where he will offer to his customers and the public a large and elegant assortment of

Decorations and Wall Papers Generally.

By giving his personal attention to the selling and hanging thereof, he hopes to continue to receive the liberal patronage of the public.

Citizens and visitors are respectfully invited to examine the variety on hand.

ly29 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have again taken Congress Hall, this being the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furnished, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate five hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus preventing itself as an annoyance to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The cold surf last year was such a great drawback last season but has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.

There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.

Attached is a spacious Billiard Room.

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(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)

Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je6-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders permanent and transient, on the most moderate terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, at a superior old stc. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.

Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.

All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange.

Terms $10 per annum. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9 6 Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

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NEW JERSEY.

SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,

OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

Terms to suit the times. je6-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room for

FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

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OYSTER BAY SALOON.

S. W. CORNER OF

SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,

jy27-1m PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD HUTTY,
STEPHEN F. SOUDER. ja6-tf

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having invented the RENSHAW SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to give immediate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and hopes by strict attention and economy, with close personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Warner's Safe Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Renshaw Screw Dock,
mM11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

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jy11-1m

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law, for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:—

On orders of $50, two per cent. discount.
" " 100, three " "
" " 300, four " "

At the Principal Depot for the Sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 104 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. 1079 6

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers, and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

These notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed, it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original certificates of deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADA. jy27-6

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.

60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.

Subscription $1 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 15th July and 15th August, 1864, respectively.

TEN THOUSAND SHARES

Reserved for Benefit of the Company.

The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, on the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Allegheny river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is the most extensive and productive known, of the excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells bordering its banks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.

It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rocks, is in a south-west and north-east direction, consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the nearest to the centre of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus preventing itself as an annoyance to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The cold surf last year was such a great drawback last season but has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea board.

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jy11-1m

FINANCIAL.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-30t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. jmh14

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10

TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note Three who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $20,000 of the Loan, at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au6-1m PRESIDENT.

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40'S.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 6-30's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh19

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 52 S. THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN

SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. my30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

BY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, New York city:—

50,000 Blue Kersey, Army Standard.
Infantry Trousers.
Sack Coats, lined.
Sack Coats, unlined.
Shirts, Flannel.
Drawers, Canton Flannel.
Shirts Knit.
Drawers, Knit.
Stockings.
Forage Caps.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Hgdrs.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Axes, Felling.
Axe Handles.
Pickaxes.
Pickaxe Handles.
Pick Carts.
Hatchet Handles.
Spades.
National Colors.
Camp Colors.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Recruiting Flags.
Garrity Guidons.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Shot or Balls.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made. In the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make deliveries, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings, and making up infantry trousers from kersey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Colonel D. H. VINTON,
au8-3t Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, August 1, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 11th instant, for delivery, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New York city:—

Sewed Bootees.
Pegged Bootees.
Sewed Boots.
Pegged Boots.
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

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Pegged Boots.
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the article bid for)" and addressed to

Lieut.-Colonel D. H. VINTON,
au2-7t Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until SATURDAY, August 20, 1864, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable-iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New York Agency, New York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best qu

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

THE BRIDE OF AN HOUR.

From Gunnerfleet to Ivinsear,
Lie mosses deep, and swamp, and heather:
There's little change or difference there
In summer or in winter weather.

At times you hear the lapwing's note
Pipe stoutly o'er the mosses yellow,
And troops of lazy plover float
And hover o'er the sandy fallow.

Though many a year has fled away,
With clouds and sunshine, joy or sadness,
It seems to me but yesterday
I heard those sounds of mirth and gladness.

Within the walls of yonder cot
Twine two young hearts that naught shall sever;
Alas! alas! I had forgot,
Those two young hearts now sleep forever!

A simple watcher he, but tall
And straight, and bold and open-hearted:
She like a tender heather-bell,
That lingers when the summer's parted.

So bright her presence seemed, that light
And warmth around her footsteps fitted:
Anger, where'er she came, took flight,
And every brow from care unknitted.

A thoughtful love, a loving heart;
A smile that breathed in every feature:
She seemed on this dull earth below
Of some bright heaven a chosen creature.

In words of song is passion told,
And blazoned loud in phrase poetic,
Give me the thoughts which buried lie,
Reposing in hearts sympathetic.

No tale have I of love to tell,
No tale of obstacles surmounted;
The sad and solemn words of truth
By my poor mouth shall be recounted.

In nuptial bonds their hands were joined,
The ring put on, the blessing spoken:
In one brief hour the loving link
That chained those hearts was snapped and broken.

A mile from yonder cot there lies
A glassy pool, by wave scarce ruffled,
Silent and still, yet you may hear
The sound of falling water muffled.

For 'neath the earth the stream flows on
Under full many an emerald meadow,
Under dank rock and mossy cave,
All sleeping in eternal shadow.

And though the waters seem to flow
A measured slowly-gliding current,
A hundred yards or two below
They issue forth a foaming torrent:

From that dark pool, when early dew
Makes opal all the crimson heather,
She used to bear a brimming jar,
And on wedding-day went thither.

She ne'er returned; yet how she died
No trace remained, no tale or tiding:
And yonder stream seemed still the same,
Onwards, yet ever onwards gliding.

Hugh, though to outward eye the same
(And few could tell his heart was broken),
Thither, forever searching came,
And prayed of his lost bride some token.

One day, about the lower fall,
He lingered, and his search was ended.
A sunbeam through the torrent wave,
Lit on a skeleton suspended.

My tale is told; how she had died,
This was the ghastly tale and tiding;
Yet yonder stream is still the same,
Onwards, yet ever onwards gliding.

WHO WAS THE EXECUTIONER OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST?

Cases of "historic doubt" seem to be the legitimate property of the novelist. The mystery which has enveloped the executioner of King Charles the First, the apparent impossibility of fixing the act of beheading upon any man for certain, has opened to the writers of historical romance a fair field for the exhibition of their art. And they have availed themselves of the opportunity. To mention one or two instances:—the author of "Whitehall," M. Alexandre Dumas in his "Vingt-ans-Apres," and Mr. Sala in his novel of "Captain Dangerous," have introduced to the public various candidates for the distinction of having killed a king.

The generally accepted theory, however, is to the effect that the deed was done by the common hangman of the period for a reward of thirty pounds. But the name of the hangman has been less clearly ascertained. Jack Ketch, "a wretch," says Macaulay, "who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded him in his odious office," was not appointed until about 1682. "While Jeffries on the bench, Ketch on the gibbet sits," says a lampoon of the time. The bungling cruelty exhibited on the occasion of the execution of unfortunate Duke of Monmouth nearly led to the destruction of Ketch by the infuriated mob—a strong guard was necessary to save the executioner being torn in pieces.

Ketch had succeeded a man named Dun, who is addressed as Squire Dun in a poem by Butler "The addition of 'squire,' says an authority, "with which Mr. Dun is dignified, is a mark that he had beheaded some State criminal for high treason, an operation which, according to custom for time out of mind, has always entitled the operator to that distinction." The predecessor of Dun was Gregory Brandon, after whom the gallows was sometimes called the Gregorian tree, as in the prologue to *Mercurius Brittanicus*, acted at Paris, 1641:—

"This trembles under the black rod, and he
Doth fear his life from the Gregorian tree."

An earlier hangman was named Derrick; possibly, from his name the tackle employed in raising heavy weights on board a ship is still known nautically as a derrick.

The executioner of King Charles was probably either Dun or Brandon; yet various authorities, at different times, have charged with the deed, William Walker, Richard Brandon, Hugh Peters, Colonel Joyce, William Hewlet, and lastly, Lord Stair. Against some of these the accusation is, of course, utterly groundless; but on the trial of the regicides after the Restoration, a distinct attempt was made to fix the act of beheading on William Hewlet. The evidence for the prosecution was worthless enough, but the court had quite made up its mind on the subject beforehand, and a verdict of guilty was returned. Hewlet was not executed, however; the insufficiency of proof was too remarkable, and the restored government had some sense of shame.

"Many have curiously inquired," says William Lilly, in the "History of his Life and Times," "who it was that cut off the king's head; I have no permission to speak of such things, but he that did it was valiant, resolute, and of competent fortune." After the Restoration, Lilly was examined before Parliament on the subject. "At my first appearance," he goes on, "I was affronted by the young members, who demanded several scurrilous questions, and I should have been sorely troubled but for the assistance of Mr. Prinn and Mr. West n, who whispered to me occasionally, holding a paper before their mouths. Liberty being at last given me to speak, I delivered what follows: — The next Sunday but one after the execution of King Charles the First, Robert Spavin, Secretary to General Cromwell, and several others, dined with me, when the whole of our discourse was only who it was that beheaded the king; some said the common hangman, some Hugh Peters, and several others were named, but none concluded. After dinner was over, Robert Spavin retiring with me to the south window, took my hand and said:—These are all mistaken, Lieutenant-Colonel Joyce was the man, for I was in the room when he fitted himself for the work, and stood by him when he did it: no one knows this but my master, Commissary Ireton, and myself."

It is certain that Lilly, although originally a royalist, was afterwards actively engaged in the cause of the Parliament, and was one of the close committee to consult upon the proper carrying out of the king's execution. He was celebrated as an astrologer and impostor, and amassed a fortune by casting nativities and foretelling events, and preying generally upon the weakness and superstition of all ranks of society. In the words of Dr. Nash, in his "Notes to Hudibras," Lilly was "a time-serving rascal," and it is necessary to use caution in placing credit upon any narrative proceeding from him.

According to Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, George Selwyn, that insatiable amateur of executions, had a different story, however, on this subject. He professed to have obtained his information from the Duchess of Portsmouth, who, he said, always asserted, on the authority of Charles the Second, that the king his father was not beheaded by either Colonel Joyce or Colonel Pride, as was then commonly believed, but that the name of the real executioner was Gregory Brandon; that this man had worn a black crape stretched over his face, and had no sooner taken off the king's head than he was put into a boat at Whitehall Stairs, together with the block, the black cloth that covered it, the axe, and every other article that had been stained with the royal blood. Being conveyed to the Tower, all the implements used in the decapitation had been immediately reduced to ashes. A purse, containing one hundred broad pieces of gold, was then delivered to Brandon, and he was dismissed. He survived the transaction many years; but divulged it a short time before he died. "This account," Wraxall adds, "as coming from the Duchess of Portsmouth, challenges great respect."

A curious miscellany, called the "Lounger's Common Place Book," published in 1795, a favorite work with Leigh Hunt, and often quoted by him in his "History of the Town," adds to the stock of stories on the subject of Charles the First's execution an extract from a French work called "Delassements de l'Homme Sensible," professing to be written by a Monsieur d'Arnaud. It will be as well perhaps to warn the reader at the outset that the "Lounger" is by no means an authority upon any subject, and that his appetite for the apocryphal is almost without bounds.

The Frenchman relates, according to the "Lounger," that Lord Stair, once the favorite minister of King George the Second, retiring in disgust in consequence of some real or imaginary affront received after the battle of Dettingen, and on his way to Scotland, made a short stay in London to settle some regimental accounts, when an anonymous letter in a strange hand was sent to him, requesting that he would favor the writer with an interview at a particular time and place, as he had certain information of the most singular importance to communicate. Prompted by curiosity, and moved by the tone of entreaty of the letter, the Earl, taking some precautions to ensure his own safety, went to the place appointed. He knocked at the door of a corner house adjoining an obscure alley in a rather remote quarter of the town. He was admitted by a ragged and forlorn-looking wretch, who then conducted him up a narrow tortuous staircase to a dingy garret, dimly lighted, in one corner of which he perceived the figure of a very old man stretched upon a narrow bed. His lordship was loaded with thanks for having condescended to comply with the request contained in the letter, which the old man avowed he had written.

He offered many apologies for the trouble he had occasioned his lordship, and inquired of the Earl whether he had not recently experienced much inconvenience from the want of certain title-deeds and conveyances relating to his paternal estate. His lordship admitted that such was the case, adding that for want of some particular documents he was in great danger of losing a large portion of his inheritance. The old man then pointed to a box which stood by his bedside. "There," he said, "are the writings that you require. You will ask how they came into my possession—be it known, I have led a wandering and miserable life, strangely prolonged to one hundred and twenty-five years, and I now live to behold in you a lineal descendant from me in the third generation. The fame of your gallantry has reached me. I resolved to place in your hands the contents of that box. The wretched old man you see before you was a subject, a friend, and favorite of King Charles the First; but suspecting him of having wronged, most cruelly wronged, the woman I loved, my loyalty turned to hatred, an insatiable thirst for revenge possessed me. After his trial and deposition, I requested permission to be my sovereign's executioner. This was granted to me. A moment before raising the fatal axe, I whispered in his ear the name of his victim and her avenger. But from the hour of the king's death I have been a prey to the keenest remorse, an outcast and exile in different parts of Europe and Asia; and as though to increase my punishment, Heaven has seen fit to prolong my life far beyond the common age of man. Now leave me to my fate; ask me no more; forget that you have ever seen me." Lord Stair quitted the house, to return the next day in the hope of rendering some assistance to the mysterious old men. He had disappeared, however; no trace of him could be discovered, and he was never heard of more.

M. d'Arnaud's story is curious, but, of course, worthless from an historical point of view; it will not bear the test of the simplest critical analysis. The secret as to the executioner of King Charles has been well kept, probably from its being very little of a secret at all, and capable of a solution so simple, that people in such a case were rather inclined to avoid than accept it. It was no doubt difficult to credit that a prisoner so extraordinary shorn of his dignity by the ordinary execution over at the time, like any other prisoner sentenced to death. But that this was really the case there can be little question. It is worth while to remark, however, as an element in the consideration of the trustworthiness of history, how very soon, as in this case, doubt and mystery collect round and obscure an event of singular importance. Less than twelve years after the death of the king, the commissioners appointed to bring the regicides to judgment could not clearly ascertain who was the actual executioner, and notwithstanding that they find a prisoner guilty of the offense, doubt on still, and scruple to inflict the punishment to which they had sentenced him.

An Adventure in a Cemetery.

A young priest, once wishing to show his courage and the contemptuous light in which he regarded all superstitious notions, laid a considerable wager that he would walk to the cemetery in the dead of the night, and hammer a nail into a certain part of the inner wall. Leaving the town at the stated time, he proceeded straight to the place, and arrived there perfectly satisfied of his ability to perform the lonely task he had imposed upon himself. Advancing into the inner circle, he planted a small ladder with which he was provided against the wall, and, before proceeding further, looked leisurely around.

The moon was shining in full beauty, and her rays, tipping the leaves of all the trees on one side of the circle, shed a subdued light over every object immediately around our adventurer, leaving the other side of this portion of the cemetery, into which the moon's rays could not penetrate, in perfect shade. Spite of every wish to the contrary, the poor priest could not but feel a kind of undefined dread at the awful stillness, and, as he slowly ascended the ladder, his knees began perceptibly to tremble. Determined, however, to execute his purpose, he fixed the nail and commenced hammering loudly, his perturbed spirit deriving comfort from the reverberating sounds thus created.

Quite reassured when this work was finished, he returned in order to descend, when, pulling his foot out to place it on the ladder, he felt his cape pulled from behind. Too terrified to try to ascertain the cause, he made several attempts to disengage himself, but the more he pulled the faster he seemed to be held; until at last, exhausted with the efforts he had made, he remained passive from terror. The whole cemetery seemed whirling around him. The coffins appeared to be leaving their narrow cells, and their lids bursting open, he fancied he saw the ghastly inmates grinning at him.

In vain he tried to cry out, his tongue refused to frame a single word; and thus, paralyzed by fear, his senses entirely forsook him and he fell to the ground below, where he remained in a state of unconsciousness until discovered by a friend many hours after, who, fearing something had happened, came, accompanied by others, to search for him. He slowly recovered his senses, but spoke little, although the remembrance of all that had happened remained impressed by terror on his mind. Notwithstanding his friends pointed out to him the rent in his cape, which having caught on the nail when he turned round, was torn as he fell from the ladder, he smiled incredulously, and gradually sank till he died, in the full belief that what he had witnessed was a punishment for his daring to boast on such a subject.—*A Lady's Visit to Muallia and Japan.*

The Colossal Bird of Madagascar.

In the year 1850 a French ship captain, named Abadie, being on the southeast coast of Madagascar, observed in the hands of a native the shell of a gigantic egg which had been perforated at one of its extremities and used for domestic purposes.

M. Abadie, being attracted by the unusual dimensions of the egg, set to work to procure specimens of it, and ultimately succeeded in obtaining from the natives, besides the specimen first seen, two others, one of them found in the debris of a recent land-slip. The other was discovered from recent alluvial formation, together with some bones of apparently no less gigantic size.

Upon these objects, which were shortly afterwards forwarded to Paris, the late Professor Isidore Geoffrd St. Hilaire founded a new genus and species of extinct struthious birds, allied to Dinornis, for which he proposed the name Æpyornis, or Maximus. The most striking character of the eggs of the Æpyornis is their enormous size. The largest of the two received at Paris measured lengthwise no less than two feet and ten inches, and broadthwise two feet four inches in circumference. Its extreme length in a straight line was twelve inches.

Professor Geoffrd St. Hilaire estimated that it would contain 191 quarts, or nearly as much as six ostrich eggs. A large ostrich egg, we may mention, measures only about six inches in length, being little more than half that of the Æpyornis.—*Quarterly Journ. of Science.*

—During the recent visit of the European sovereigns to Kissingen, the daily music was provided by the band of the Empress of Austria, of sixty performers, and the band of the King of Bavaria, of forty performers, besides the regular bands of this favorite watering-place.

—Tom Moore might have written the following gems, but he didn't:—

Take the bright shell
From its home in the lea,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea.

So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the loved
To the ends of the earth.

Weep not for her the bitter tear,
Nor give thy heart to vain regret,
'Tis but a casket that lies here;
The gem that filled it sparkles yet.

ON AN OLD PORTRAIT.

Eyes that outembed the morn,
Behind your golden lashes,
What are your fires now?
Ashes!
Cheeks, that outblushed the rose,
White arms and snowy bust,
What is your beauty now?
Dust!

—*Lucy Hamilton Hooker.*

A CHEAP BAROMETER.

Every farmer should carefully observe the "signs of the weather," and shape his business to suit. He may not be able to foretell the state of the weather by a barometer or by observing the movements of index pointers. But if he will commit to memory the following quaint effusion of Dr. Jenner, who was celebrated in his day for his practical sense, he will find in them a useful guide:—

"The hollow *winds* begin to blow;
The *clouds* look black, the *glass* is low;
The *soot* falls down, the *sparrows* sleep,
The *spiders* from their cobwebs peep.
Last night the *sun* went pale to bed,
The *moon* in haloes hid her head;
The boding *shepherd* heaves a sigh,
For, see! a rainbow spans the sky;
The *walls* are damp, the *ditches* smell,
Closed is the pink-eyed *pimpernel*.
Hark, how the *chairs* and *tables* crack!
Oh! *Betty's bones* are on the rack;
Loud quack the *ducks*, the *peacocks* cry,
The distant *hills* are seeming nigh;
How restless are the snorting *swine*,
The busy *flies* disturb the *kine*;
Low o'er the grass the *swallow* wings,
The *cricket*, too, how sharp he sings!
Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
Sits wiping o'er her whiskered jaws;
Through the clear stream the *fishes* rise,
And nimbly catch the incautious flies;
The *glowworms*, numerous and bright,
Illumed the dewy dell last night;
At dusk the squalid *toad* was seen
Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
The *whirring wind* the dust obeys,
And in the rapid eddy plays;
The *frog* has changed his yellow vest,
And in a russet coat is dressed;
Though June, *the air is cold*, and still,
The mellow *blackbird's* voice is shrill;
My *dog*, so altered in his taste,
Quits mutton bones, on grass to feast;
And see you *rooks*, how odd their flight,
They imitate the gliding kite,
And seem precipitate to fall,
As if they felt the piercing ball:—
'Twill surely rain. I see with sorrow,
Our *jaunt* shall be put off to-morrow."

Remember that there are three variable qualities of the atmosphere, from which result variations in the weather—these are, its weight, temperature, and moisture; and by a careful observation of these, it is possible frequently to predicate the weather we are likely to have.

THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Mr. Winwood Reade, in a letter to the *Times*, says:—

The Ashantee war having just attracted so much attention from the public, some remarks on bush wars in general may possibly interest your readers.

Along the whole margin of the West Coast of Africa, from St. Louis, Senegal, on the north, to Benguela, on the south, there is not a single spot which is fit for invaliding. This gigantic range of territory is one cesspool of fever, dysentery, and every thing which is deadly and detestable. I except a site on the Cameroon mountain, which Captain Burton has wisely recommended as a sanitarium.

At the best of times the military hospitals are always tolerably full. Imagine, then, the horrors of a campaign in such a country. Every night the army is attacked by an irresistible unseen foe—the malaria of the swamps. Then there is always a poor supply of food; on the Gold Coast sheep and cattle can only be obtained as articles of *gourmandise*. There are no roads broader than sheepwalks; the soldiers are forced to carve their way through the woods with their swords. Engagements consist simply in a series of ambuscade, and for this style of warfare Western Africa is admirably suited. Nature appears to have created these forests and swamps for the preservation of the naked negro, as she has protected the mercenine, the armadillo, and the alligator, with hideous and impenetrable coverings. Now, one need not be blessed with a military genius to understand that offensive warfare under such circumstances is scarcely to be recommended; and the insane raid which has just been made against the Ashantees is, perhaps, the most curious instance of human ignorance and presumption which can be found among the blunders of colonial history.

It is generally supposed that the negroes are a ferocious race, who assassinate white men whenever they can do so with impunity, and who attach the same relish to blood from a human skull as we do to "20 port from a dusty, cobwebby bottle. But I must assert that I have found the negroes timid, effeminate, courteous, thoroughly worn of the world, but not blood-stained, except when their fetishes or their religious passions are aroused. Above all, they have great commercial foresight. They receive from us white men those luxuries which have now become their necessaries—the cotton cloths with which they clothe themselves; the glass beads with which they adorn themselves; the rum with which they intoxicate themselves; the powder and guns with which they shoot us when we leave them no alternative. I will prove how reluctant they are to make use of this *dernier ressort*.

A subaltern, who many months ago went up the country with the first expedition (long before the British public heard of these doings), informed me that on one occasion they passed an ambuscade of 200 Ashantees, as they afterwards discovered from some men whom the Fantis had taken prisoners. When asked how it was they had not fired, they replied that they had received orders from the king not to hurt the white men. "We are at war with the Fanis," they said, "not with you; and if you go to war with us on account of these fellows, we will not fight with you." In this first campaign, at all events, they kept their word. The detachment returned without having seen an Ashantee; all the fighting having been done by the Fantis, our allies.

Under ordinary circumstances the coast colonies are garrisoned by one of the West India regiments. They are sent there, one is told, to protect the trade. I have seen a good deal of military protection among the French, the English, and the Portuguese colonists, and I can affirm that trade receives that kind of protection from military forces which the brazen pot in "Æsop's Fables" was desirous of offering to the clay one. It is military protection which has stifled trade in the Senegal, which has ruined several Lisbon firms by its conduct in Angola, and which is now choking commerce on the Gold Coast. The real wealth of Africa is extracted from her oil rivers—the Calabars, Brass, Bonny, and Benin. In these rivers, where there is no military protection, the white man is never molested; in Bonny he is even *in fa*—that is to say, he is an article of fetish, like the iguana or any other sacred animal, which none may injure under pain of death. Sometimes, it is true, the traders have had debts. Then they send to Consul Barton at Fernando Po, who sends a gunboat into the river, which lies over the town till it pays.

The negroes are really afraid of men-of-war, and of the great guns which guard our colonial towns. But they laugh at our drilled negroes, who must indeed cut a sorry figure floundering through swamps, or marching "in beautiful order" into ambuscades. It appears to me—and I have studied this matter very carefully on the spot—that these unhappy soldiers, and their still more unhappy officers, are useless in West Africa, and that it is, to all intents and purposes, an act of cruelty to send them there. The colonies could raise a militia quite capable of manning their cannon and of defending their homes; and for purposes of invasion a Napoleonic army would melt away in those great forests like snow. As for the rivers, gunboats might be run up once a month; this service would be one of danger on account of the climate, and the pay should therefore be raised in proportion. Still it would be one of impunity compared with that which the soldiery now suffer on the coast; for the former have it always in their power to escape to that great sanitarium—the sea.

POOR OLD VIRGINIA.—Formerly noted for her hospitality, her chivalry, and her patriotism, she permitted herself to be marshaled into the ranks of rebellious States. Having sacrificed her loyalty on the altar of slavery, she followed the idiotic counsel of Wise, and yielded to the tyrannic sway of the thief Floyd, and the menace of the heartless and unscrupulous Mason. What a spectacle does Virginia present to the civilized world! In vain the voice of Patrick Henry comes echoing along the aisles of the past, in tones of patriotism that stir the heart with emotion. In vain the words of the great Washington echo in the cry of the "Old Dominion." She is deaf and dumb and blind with rebellion, and stumbles over the tomb of Washington into the gulf of ruin. She now spits upon patriotism, and tramples it in the dust, and burns it in effigy, and buries it behind masked batteries. If her cities be burned to the ground, and her soil plowed with cannon-balls, and watered with blood, and the whole land laid waste, it is her own fault.

—Several European sovereigns are devoting much attention to music. The reigning King of Hanover and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg have both composed operas; and the young King of Bavaria is making music his hobby.

GENERAL AVERILL'S VICTORY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF M'CAUSLAND.

Rebel Gen. Johnson Captured and Escapes Again.

TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

IMMENSE CAPTURES BY OUR MEN.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

The *Star* says that the authorities here have most gratifying information of the victory obtained by General Averill on Sunday last, at Moorefield, West Virginia, over the Rebel forces under Generals McCausland and Johnson, that recently burned Chambersburg.

Averill overtook them at Moorefield, attacked, and utterly routed them, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners, including General Johnson (who subsequently escaped), and his whole staff, with their headquarters colors. He also took all the Rebel artillery, trains, and colors, and a large quantity of small arms.

McCausland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains.

Averill pursued the scattered remnant of the Rebel force for twenty five miles, capturing many of the fugitives.

His entire loss in killed is seven men. So the Chambersburg raiders have thus "Early" come to grief. The pursuit was only abandoned when Averill's horses were too exhausted to follow the enemy further into the mountains.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA.

CAPTURE OF A RAILWAY TRAIN.

THE BLOCKADE-RUNNERS.

NEW YORK, August 9.—The steamer *Fulton*, from Port Royal via Fortress Monroe, arrived here to-day. She brings exchanged Union prisoners from Charleston.

General Birney had made a raid in Florida, destroying several bridges, capturing a locomotive and several cars, and a quantity of small arms.

We now hold Baldwin and Camp Milton.

A blockade-runner ran into Charleston on Wednesday night.

Our released officers report that since they had been confined in Charleston five blockade-runners had run in.

The firing on Charleston and Fort Sumter continued.

GEN. KELLEY'S DEPARTMENT.

THE RECENT REBEL DEFEAT

BATTLE EXPECTED AT WINCHESTER.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL KELLEY.

NEW CREEK, W. Va., August 5.—Governor Boreman:—I have just arrived here. The enemy were effectually repulsed, and are rapidly retreating towards Moorefield. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging by this invading army of Rebels and invaders.

B. F. KELLEY, Brigadier-General.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

From the Wheeling Intelligencer, August 6.

We are not at liberty to publish all the private news coming to us in relation to the situation around New Creek and Cumberland. We may say in general terms that operations in the vicinities of those places are progressing promisingly. We expect to hear still further good news to-day. General Kelley has foiled the Rebels in their programme so far, and we think that with the co-operation he is receiving a tolerably decisive blow will be struck.

The engagement near New Creek, recorded in his despatches to Governor Boreman, was a stubborn fight, in which the enemy were worsted and driven off. All praise to the gallant men who so bravely did their duty. The Rebels retired towards Moorefield. They will probably not be allowed to tarry long in that neighborhood.

The Baltimore road is intact between this and Cumberland, and so are the telegraph wires. The train will go out this morning at 6 o'clock, and hereafter at that hour, thus making a connection at Grafton for the Northwestern road.

The Rebel Force and Designs.

WILLIAMSPORT, August 8, A. M.—The following information is strictly reliable, and can be depended upon in all respects for its accuracy:—

The present effective strength and organization of the Rebel army that has been operating in Virginia and Maryland is as follows:—

General Early commands the army. Generals Rhodes and Breckinridge command each a corps.

The corps commanded by General Breckinridge is composed of two divisions, now commanded by Generals Wharton and Gordon. In Rhodes' Corps is Ramseur's Division and Rhodes' old Division. With these corps are artillery battalions and cavalry brigades.

THE REBEL INFANTRY.

The strength of Early's force is as follows:—Wharton's Division, 2500 strong; Gordon's Division, 1800 strong; Ramseur's Division, 2200 strong; Rhodes' old Division, 3000 strong.

THE REBEL CAVALRY.

The entire cavalry force is 5500 strong, embracing Vaughn's, Jackson's, Imboden's, and McCausland's Brigades.

THE REBEL ARTILLERY.

General Long is Chief of Artillery of the invading Rebel army. The artillery is organized into three battalions, as follows:—Johnston's battalion, eight guns; Nelson had twelve, but lost four, captured by Averill; Braxton's battalion, twelve guns.

McLaughlin has twenty guns under his personal command, consisting of two battalions of artillery united.

Lieutenant-Colonel King is Chief of Artillery of General Breckinridge's Corps.

The entire strength of Early's Rebel army is, in infantry, six thousand eight hundred men; cavalry, five thousand five hundred men; artillery, six hundred men, and forty guns. Total, twelve thousand nine hundred men, and forty pieces of artillery. This does not include two regiments of infantry left at Winchester to guard the rear and accumulating stores; nor does it include sections of flying artillery attached to the cavalry.

HOW THE REBELS CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

In the late movement Gordon and Wharton crossed at Shepherdstown, and Ramseur and Rhodes at Williamsport. Ramseur and Rhodes marched down the river banks to Downsville, and then formed a junction with Breckinridge and Gordon in the interior.

WHY THEY DIDN'T STOP.

We had made a movement that compelled the enemy to make a hasty retreat into Virginia, and so, by Sunday morning, the whole of Early's force retreated over the river, via Williamsport.

WHERE THEY ARE NOW.

The enemy's pickets appear to-day on the south bank of the river, opposite this place; but we judge, from information received, that Early is moving up towards Bunker Hill or Winchester.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been thoroughly destroyed from Harper's Ferry to North Mountain depot, the culverts blown up, the bridges fired or knocked down by aid of artillery, the ties burned and the rails warped.

REBEL STOREHOUSES—WHERE THE FIGHT WILL COME OUT.

Early has been accumulating stores at Winchester.

The expected engagement is now transferred to Virginia.—*New York Herald.*

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 8.—There is no news from the South. One hundred and forty hogsheads of tobacco have arrived here from Paducah since Saturday for New York.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The steamer *Golden Gate* has arrived from Panama.

ACCOUNT OF GENERAL ASBOTH'S EXPEDITION FROM PENSACOLA.

We have received, through private sources, the following account of General Asboth's expedition, which set out from Pensacola on the 21st, on a raid into Alabama. Rebel prisoners captured by this force reported the return of General Rousseau's expedition to join Sherman:—

Upon leaving Fort Barrancas on the 21st inst., and after marching some thirty miles, we attacked a force of the enemy at daybreak, at Camp Gonzales, on the Pensacola Railroad, fifteen miles above Pensacola. There were three companies of the 7th Alabama Cavalry, in command of Colonel Hodson, of over 120 men each. They had completed a new fort, which they defended most vigorously; but which submitted to the dash of our men after half an hour's hard fighting. They left their regimental flag, a large quantity of stores, ammunition, horses, cattle, etc., and eight prisoners, among whom was a lieutenant.

We advanced toward Pollard, and had a slight cavalry engagement between part of Company H, 14th New York Cavalry, and a part of the 7th Alabama Cavalry.

We captured three prisoners, with horses, arms, &c., losing one horse killed.

The prisoners taken state, that to check our advance the Rebels had destroyed the Pine Barren Bridge, on both sides of which are impassable swamps.

With a view of destroying a trestel work at and below Perdido Station, and cutting the telegraph line, and descending between Perdido river and Mobile Bay, and so capturing the camps of Withers and Powell, an order was despatched to have transportation in readiness on the 26th at Nuenecis Ferry, on the Perdido river; but, after advancing some seven miles further, we received from reliable sources information that all the available forces from Mobile were being sent up the railroad to check our progress. It was then deemed prudent to return, having but a small force and only two pieces of artillery.

General Asboth returned to Barrancas without the loss of a man. All the prisoners taken agreed in the statement that Rousseau's force had cut the Alabama Railroad, and having inflicted a great deal of damage, had returned north.—*N. O. Times, July 31.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 9.

General McClellan.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the War Department has authorized General McClellan to raise an army of one hundred thousand men immediately for special service under his command.

The Petersburg Court of Inquiry.

A Court of Inquiry was ordered by the President to assemble in front of Petersburg, on or about the 5th of August, to examine into and report upon the facts and circumstances attending the unsuccessful assault on the Rebel works on July 30. This court is reported to have convened on Saturday last, and after discussing some preliminary arrangements, adjourned till Monday, when the examination of witness will commence. The following are said to comprise the detail for the Court:—

Major-General W. S. Hancock, United States Volunteers, President.

Brigadier-General R. B. Ayres, United States Volunteers.

Brigadier-General N. H. Miles, United States Volunteers.

Colonel E. Schriver, Inspector-General and Judge-Advocate.

It is understood that the Court are to report their opinion whether any officer or officers are answerable for the result of the assault, and, if so, to name them.

Surgeon-General Hammond.

It is understood that the sentence of the Court Martial in the case of Surgeon-General Hammond is, that he be suspended from his rank and pay for three years.

Case of General Wild.

The proceedings in the case of Brigadier-General E. A. Wild, who was tried by Court Martial for disobedience of orders, convened by order of General Baldy Smith, have been submitted to General Butler and disapproved. It apyears that prior to the sitting of the Court Butler had issued an order requiring that a majority of a court convened to try officers commanding colored troops should be composed of a like class of officers. In this case the composition of the court did not comply with that order. The Commanding General, however, upon the merits of the case, announced that General Wild should be released from arrest and returned to duty.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue now average about $1,000,000 per day. The receipts from all sources amount to about $2,000,000 per day. Warrants for $3,000,000 passed the Treasury to-day, to pay the army. Potomac paymasters will leave here to-morrow.

Departments Consolidated.

The departments of Washington, the Susquehanna, Western Virginia, and the Middle Department, have been consolidated into a grand military division, to be called the "Middle Military Division," and placed under the command of General Sheridan, headquarters at Harper's Ferry.

The following order has this day been promulgated.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., August 7, 1864.—General Orders No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 240, dated Washington, August 7, 1864, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Middle Military Division, comprising the following military departments:—Middle Department of Washington, Department of Susquehanna, Department of West Virginia. Until further orders, the Headquarters Military Division will be at Harper's Ferry.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Provost Marshal of Pennsylvania.

The President has removed Colonel Bomford, Provost Marshal-General of Pennsylvania, and appointed Captain Dodge, Mustering and Disbursing officer of that State, to fill the vacancy.

The Draft to be Enforced.

From the following letter to the Provost-Marshal of the Wheeling District, it appears that the draft will certainly be enforced in those districts which fail to fill their quota before the 5th of September:—

PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, August 3.—Colonel John Ely, A. A. P. M. General, Wheeling, West Virginia:—See that your Enrolling Boards spare no pains in correcting the enrolment lists, and making all necessary preparation for proceeding promptly with the draft in September.

(Signed) J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal-General.

THE NEW CONFEDERATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

From the Montgomery Advertiser,

All who take an interest in the public welfare of the country will hail with joy the announcement that the Hon. George A. Trenholm, of Charleston, has been called to the helm of the Treasury Department. There is probably no man in the Confederacy better qualified for this responsible position than Mr. Trenholm. He is a resident, and, we believe, a native of Charleston, South Carolina, and stands at the head of the financiers and successful merchants of that proud old city. He is about fifty-five years of age, tall, straight, and slightly corpulent. The contour of his face plainly bespeaks intelligence, firmness, a strong character, and a good heart.

As the senior partner of the house of John Fraser & Co., he has acquired that experience in monetary affairs that, we confidently believe, will enable him to carry us safely through the crisis. His firm has been and is engaged more largely than any other in blockade-running, and by a judicious selection of the cargoes, importing only such stores as would be useful to the Government, he has greatly aided us in carrying on the war, and especially has he contributed no little to the defense of Charleston. Aside from the qualities of the mind which he possesses, those of his heart are not less brilliant and numerous.

Many, very many, are the poor widows and orphans, houseless refugees and sick and maimed soldiers, who bless and honor the name of George Trenholm, as the friend in the hour of their utmost need, and many more thank an unknown benefactor for some kind office, and remember him in their prayers. His great wealth gives the means, he seeks the opportunity. Although Mr. Trenholm takes hold of his department in a most inauspicious moment, when its affairs are decidedly "snarling," yet we look for the happiest results from this appointment. President Davis and his Cabinet may congratulate themselves that they have called to their councils a man who so admirably combines the best traits of head and heart as does George A. Trenholm.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

American Naval Affairs—An Iron-plated Ram Standing Westward.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—An unknown iron-plated ram, bearing the United States flag, passed the isle of Wight, to the westward, on the 24th ult.

It is explained that the reported sea fight off Bantry Bay, July 11, was mere artillery practice by the coast guardmen on board an English war vessel.

Captain Semmes is still in this city.

European Reinforcements for the Union Army.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 28.

A Hamburg vessel, the *Garlande*, has just left Antwerp, for Boston, with three hundred and sixty Belgian and German recruits for the American Federal army.

A Rebel Iron-plated Ram at Sea Under the Union Flag.

Our European advices by the *Hibernian* and *City of London* inform us that an iron-plated steam war ram, hoisting the United States' flag, was seen passing the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the 26th of July, steering to the westward.

We regard this intelligence as conveying a fact of the utmost importance, and consequently call the especial attention of the executive, revenue and port authorities to it. The United States Government has no ram of any description employed in its service off the coasts of Europe or on the Atlantic, whereas the Rebel naval representatives in the Old World have, as everybody knows, traded in vessels of this description, from Laird's yard, at Birkenhead, England, to Bordeaux, in France, and thence away to the shores of the Bosphorus.

The steam ram which passed the Isle of Wight on the 26th of July was, in all likelihood, a Rebel ram, notwithstanding the fact that she displayed the Union flag. This has, no doubt, been done in order to enable her to escape interruption on the part of our cruisers.

If she were a Rebel war vessel, she must be near our coast by this time, and it behooves the port officers and naval authorities at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, and the mouth of the James river to keep a sharp lookout for her. An iron-plated Rebel ram could inflict the most serious damage upon our city in a single night. A dashing and unscrupulous commander like Semmes, in a staunch vessel of this class, might, in fact, hold New York at his mercy for some hours.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WESTERN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Western Publishers' Association met at Detroit on Tuesday last. Mr. H. N. Walker, of the Detroit *Free Press*, was elected President, and Mr. J. E. Scripps, of the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, Secretary *pro tem*. The following-named gentlemen were present:—

Chicago *Tribune*, J. McDill; Chicago *Times*, H. B. Chandler; Indianapolis *Sentinel*, J. R. Elder; Cleveland *Leader*, E. Cowles; Louisville *Journal*, J. D. Osborne; Cleveland *Herald*, A. W. Fairbanks; Dayton *Journal*